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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1984

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION
DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS
BOARD OF MEDIATION
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Annual Report

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

1984

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND
GOVERNOR
STATE OF MISSOURI

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65101
(314) 751-4091

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND
GOVERNOR

PAULA V. SMITH
DIRECTOR

December 15, 1984

The Honorable Christopher S. Bond
Missouri State Governor
The Labor & Industrial Relations Commission
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Gentlemen:

Respectfully submitted is the Tenth Annual Report of the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1984. This period was one of noteworthy economic improvement especially in terms of growth of total employment and reduction of unemployment.

Labor market conditions improved rapidly during the year. Total employment in the nation quickly passed the pre-recession peak and unemployment fell to a four-year low. Missouri labor market conditions mirrored the national improvement. Unemployment dropped more sharply than expected aided by the relative moderation of labor force growth. The civilian labor force during FY 1984 averaged 2,366,000 which was 30,000 more than in FY 1983. Total employment however, grew by 64,000 which in effect absorbed the growth in the labor force and reduced the number of unemployed Missourians by 34,000.

Many of the industrial firms adversely affected by the recent recession have shown considerable improvement during this fiscal year. Among the most noteworthy is the automobile industry where employment rebounded to more than 30,000 jobs, representing growth of approximately 8,300 workers as compared to the previous fiscal year. The remaining durable goods manufacturing industries showed an aggregate increase of more than 10,000 jobs over the course of FY 1984, while retail trade grew by about 5,000.

Fiscal Year 1984 was one of noteworthy activity for all divisions of the Department - the Division of Labor Standards, the State Board of Mediation, the Division of Workers' Compensation, the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, the Commission on the Status of Women, and the Division of Employment Security.

The State Board of Mediation experienced increased activity in providing mediation services in labor disputes occurring with various public employers. The jurisdiction of the Board encompasses the entire State of Missouri and all its political subdivisions, 115 counties, all city and town municipalities, all school districts and 14 departments of state government.

This narrative is accompanied by charts, tables and graphs to illustrate department activities.

Sincerely,

Paula V. Smith

Paula V. Smith
Director

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1984

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Labor and Industrial Relations Commission . . . . . .1904 Missouri Blvd., P.O. Box 599
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
314-751-2461

Terry C. Allen . . . . . .Commission Chairman
Herbert L. Ford . . . . . Member
William F. Ringer . . . . . Member
Mary Lou Lanza . . . . . .Secretary

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations . . . . . .421 E. Dunklin, P.O. Box 59
Jefferson City, Missouri 65104
314-751-4091

Paula V. Smith . . . . . Director

DIVISIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Division of Labor Standards . . . . . .Walter Douglas, Director
1001 D Southwest Blvd., P.O. Box 449 314-751-3403
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

State Board of Mediation . . . . . .Mary L. Gant, Chairman
207 Adams Street 314-751-3614
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Division of Workers' Compensation . . . . . Richard R. Rousselot, Director
722 Jefferson Street, P.O. Box 58 314-751-4231
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Missouri Commission on the Status of Women . . . . . Virginia West, Chairman
421 E. Dunklin, P.O. Box 59 314-751-4091
Jefferson City, Missouri 65104

Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped . . . Richard C. Powell, Executive Secretary
1904 Missouri Blvd., P.O. Box 1668 314-751-2600
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(Voice & TTY)

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421 E. Dunklin, P.O. Box 59 314-751-3215
Jefferson City, Missouri 65104

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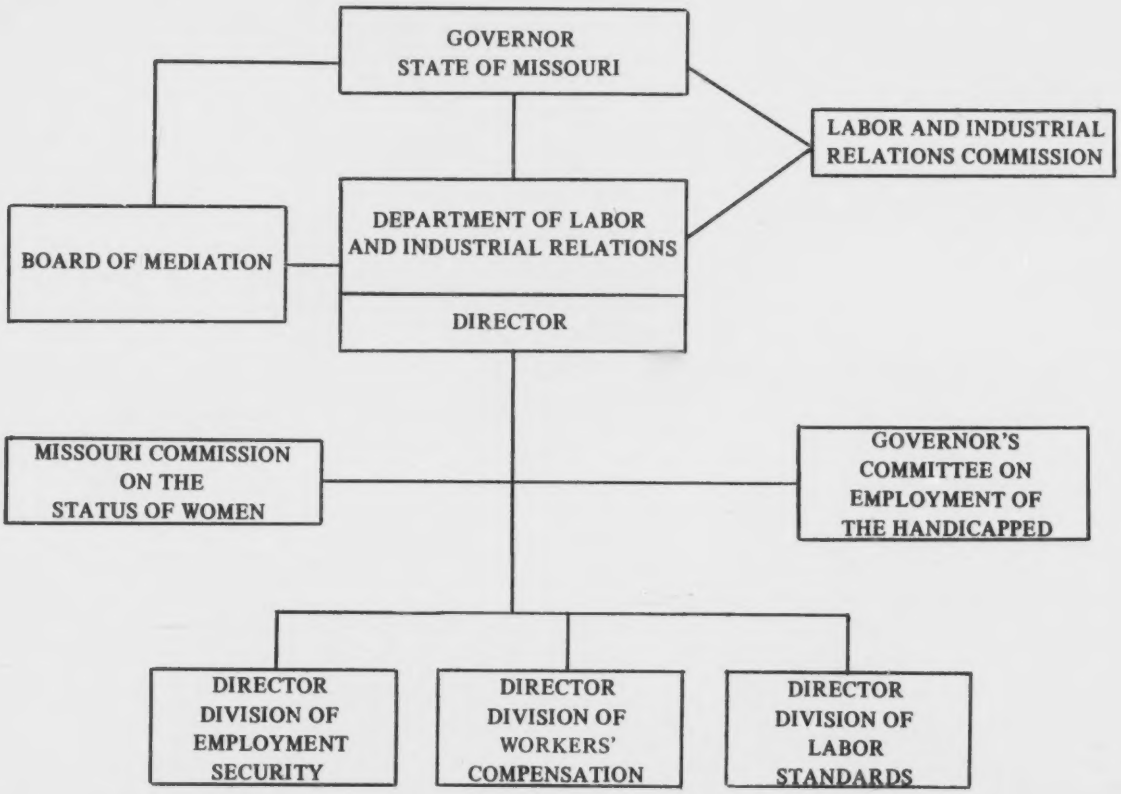
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS


GOVERNOR
STATE OF MISSOURI
LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION
BOARD OF MEDIATION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
DIRECTOR
MISSOURI COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED
DIRECTOR DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIRECTOR DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION
DIRECTOR DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

This Tenth Annual Report of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations sets forth the salient activities of the six agencies which the Department comprises.

The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations is responsible for administering programs which (1) promote job placement, (2) provide an income contribution for workers to offset the loss of a job because of injury, (3) provide an income contribution for workers to offset the loss of a job because of layoff, (4) focus on the role of women in the work force, (5) resolve matters of majority representation and appropriate bargaining units, and the first steps in collective bargaining, (6) regulate wages for certain work in public works and construction and for women, and (7) assist in employment of the handicapped.

Individual economic stability and advancement is the primary goal of the department. Underlying the economic stability goal is the need to be responsive and fair to both employees and employers. The three-member Labor and Industrial Relations Commission serves as an appeals body, and makes decisions from appeals by interested parties concerning monetary awards arising out of the unemployment insurance and workers' compensation programs, and from determinations on the prevailing hourly rates of wages on public works and highway contracts.

The Unemployment Insurance Program, a unit of the Division of Employment Security, began in 1937, and a second unit, the state employment service (now Job Service) was first established in 1899 by the General Assembly and in 1933 was affiliated with the United States Employment Service. The Division of Workers' Compensation was formed in 1926, and the Division of Labor Standards has functioned under various titles since 1879. The Board of Mediation administers a law enacted in 1947, and the Commission on the Status of Women became statutory in 1967. The Committee on Employment of the Handicapped became statutory in September 1977. The administration of the Crime Victims Law through the Division of Workers' Compensation began January 1, 1983.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION

Pursuant to the Omnibus State Reorganization Act of 1974, Revised Statutes of Missouri (1977 Supp.), Section 8.1 provides:

"There is hereby created a Department of Labor and Industrial Relations to be headed by a labor and industrial relations commission as provided by section 49, article IV, constitution of Missouri. All the powers, duties and functions of the industrial commission are transferred by type I transfer to the labor and industrial commission and the industrial commission is abolished. The commission shall nominate and the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the director of the department to be the chief administrative officer of the department."

The Labor and Industrial Relations Commission (hereinafter called "commission") is composed of three members appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One member of the commission who, by reason of his previous activities and interests and who is licensed to practice law in the State of Missouri, shall represent the public. Another member on account of his previous vocation, employment, affiliation or interests shall be classified as a representative of the employer. The remaining member on account of his previous vocation, employment, affiliation or interests shall be classified as a representative of the employee. A member of the commission is designated by the Governor as chairman. Historically, the representative of the public was always designated and confirmed as chairman of the commission and the present designee as chairman is also the public member designee of the commission.

Under the transfer of delegated legislative authority, the commission shall appoint a secretary who shall serve at the pleasure of the commission. The secretary shall be a citizen and a qualified voter of this state and shall have had at least five years' experience in business or public administration or office management. The secretary keeps full and true records of all proceedings of the commission and copies of all rules, regulations, decisions and orders made by the commission and is responsible to it for the safe custody and preservation of such records and documents. Under the direction of the commission, the secretary shall have general charge of its office, superintend its clerical business, and perform such other duties as the commission may prescribe.

DUTIES

In addition to the responsibility of the overall supervision and control of the department, which has for the most part been delegated by the commission to the director of the department for administrative purposes, the commission entertains in one form or another all appeals from all decisions and awards in workers' compensation, unemployment compensation and prevailing wage cases at the highest administrative level. In connection with these appellate duties, the commission holds hearings and renders written opinions pursuant to the provisions of the Missouri Administrative Procedure Act which are, in turn, subject to review by the Supreme Court of Missouri and courts of lesser appellate jurisdiction.

The appellate workload carried out by the commission in fiscal years 1983 and 1984 is shown in the accompanying charts.

APPEALS TO THE LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY APPEALS

	1984	1983
Employee Benefit Appeals	4,372	6,162
Employer Contribution Appeals	100	48
Benefit Decisions Issued	*4,528	1,160
Benefit Orders Issued	3,668	6,581
Contribution Decisions Issued	10	8
Contribution Orders Issued	79	45
Hearings and Oral Argument	5	18
Appeals to Circuit Court	115	175
Benefits Cases Pending June 30	718	578

*Incl. 3,743 decisions per Court Order on TWA Labor Dispute.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION CASES

	1984	1983
Application for Review of Award of Administrative Law Judge	206	189
Application for Modification of Award of Administrative Law Judge	56	70
Applications for Approval of Settlements	31	42
Awards Issued	144	160
Orders Issued	164	159
Hearings, Oral Arguments and Evidence	64	75
Appeals to Circuit or Appellate Courts	54	69
Applications for Review on Hand June 30	38	31
Applications for Modifications Pending June 30	16	17
Cases Pending for Review June 30	11	20
Cases Pending for Oral Arguments June 30	31	23

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

The Division of Industrial Inspection was created by an act of the Legislature in 1879 and was known as the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Functions of the department at the time of its creation were the gathering and assembling of statistical information relating to all branches of labor in the state, especially in their relation to commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the state.

By an act of the Legislature of 1882, the name of the department was changed to Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection of Factories, Mines and Workshops, and its functions were broadened. The State Legislature by an amended act in 1907 changed the name of the department, and it was known again as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, continuing under that title until 1927, when its name was changed by the Legislature to the Department of Labor and Industrial Inspection.

Under the authority of Senate Bill No. 246, the Sixty-third General Assembly in 1945 created the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, administered by the Industrial Commission of Missouri, and within the new department created, among four, the Division of Industrial Inspection.

REORGANIZATION

The Division of Labor Standards was created by the Reorganization Act of 1974 by combining the Division of Industrial Inspection, Mine Inspection and the Prevailing Wage Section.

The administrative officer of the division is the director who reports directly to the Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations.

The division director, with administrative support personnel, performs the business and accounting for all receipts and expenditures of all funds allocated to the division, purchase of equipment and supplies, processing of vouchers for payment, payment of salaries, expense accounts and invoices, budget preparation and management, collection of fees, issuance of theatrical booking agency licenses, personnel management, including selection and training, provides assistance to the public relating to wages, hours and dismissal rights and compiles and coordinates reports and statistics in support of the operations section. The operations sections are the Inspection Section and Prevailing Wage Section.

INSPECTION SECTION

Among the duties assigned the Inspection Section are: (1) Enforcement of the provisions of the State Child Labor Laws, Chapter 294, RSMo 1978; (2) Investigation of all accidents serious enough to require physical rehabilitation, and recommendations of safety equipment and procedures to the employers of the injured employees, Section 291.140, RSMo 1978; (3) Inspection and licensing of theatrical booking agencies, Chapter 289, RSMo, 1978; (4) Wages, hours and dismissal rights, Chapter 290, RSMo, 1978; (5) Inspection of Missouri Mines and Caves, Chapter 293, RSMo, 1978.

Indicated are the number of inspections and investigations conducted during Fiscal Year 1984:

Child Labor Inspections	5,172
Child Labor Violations	302
Serious Accident Investigations	218

As a result of checks for compliance with the Missouri Child Labor Statutes, 302 violations were discovered and rectified.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineral production in Missouri increased owing to the economic recovery. Only Lead and Silica Sand did not show an increase in production. The decrease in Lead can be attributed to the strikes at St. Joe Lead Company and Amax Lead Company.

There were two fatalities in metal mining and one fatality in coal mining this year.

The past year was another good year in lost time accidents in the metal mining industry. Missouri again had the best rate for underground metal mining in the nation. One of Missouri's underground metal mines has been awarded the Sentinel of Safety award ten of the last thirteen years.

MISSOURI MINERAL PRODUCTION FISCAL YEAR 1984

KIND OF MINE	TONS PRODUCED FY 1983	TONS PRODUCED FY 1984
CLAY	653,058	729,138
COAL	5,460,848	5,752,206
COPPER	11,458	13,146
IRON	618,178	1,420,395
LEAD	622,015	566,982
ZINC	118,871	122,640
GRANITE (Felsite)+	227,973	324,242
SHALE	819,200	875,515
SILICA SAND	758,606	655,667

+ Cubic Feet
Concentrates-Lead-Zinc-Copper
Pellets-Iron

CLAY

Clay production in Missouri showed an increase of 76,080 tons compared to FY 1983.

LEADING CLAY PRODUCERS FOR FY 1984

Lowe's Southern Clay Co	153,277
River Cement Co.	138,099
Allied Chemical Corp.	106,420
Southern Clay, Inc.	68,058

OPERATORS	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
A.D. Willis & Son	86	0
Allied Chemical Co.	106,420	0
Alsey Refractories Co.	16,679	0
A.P. Green	88,890	0
C.E. Refractories Co.	9,090	0
Deeker Mining Co.	37,735	0
Elton Hensley Mining	7,293	0
Harbison Walker	7,712	0
Joe Gillian Mining Co.	13,917	0
Johnson Clay Co.	10,595	0
Kasten Clay Products	13,935	0
Langenberg Mining Co.	19,184	0
Lowe's Southern Clay	153,277	0
Mantle Mining Co.	38,168	0
River Cement Co.	138,099	0
Southern Clay, Inc.	68,058	0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1975	1,388,155
1976	1,343,916
1977	1,201,373
1978	1,158,215
1979	1,133,541
1980	1,326,280
1981	887,639
1982	816,118
1983	653,058
1984	729,138

COAL

Coal production in FY 1984 showed an increase of 291,358 tons compared to FY 1983.

LEADING COAL PRODUCERS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984

Associated Electric Corp., Inc.	1,731,153
N.E.M.O. Coal Co.	1,133,383
Peabody Coal Co. (Power Mine)	711,414

OPERATORS	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Associated Electric Corp., Inc.	1,731,153	1
Bill's Coal Co.	84,881	0
Burbridge Coal Co.	101,519	0
*OBE Construction	78,546	0
**Central West Coal Co.	192,594	0
Missouri Leasing & Investment	27,626	0
Missouri Mining Co.	51,871	0
N.E.M.O. Coal Co.	1,133,383	0
Peabody Coal Co. (Power Mine)	711,414	0
Pittsburg & Midway Coal Co. (Empire Mine)	514,753	0
Pittsburg & Midway Coal Co. (Midway Mine)	357,328	0
Universal Coal & Energy	338,890	0
Wyoming Fuel Co.	113,688	0
Yates Energy & Development Co.	303,406	0
Moniteau Valley Mine, Inc.	11,155	0

*Formerly, Howard County Coal Co.

**Formerly, Midwestern Mining & Reclamation

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1975	5,669,671
1976	5,985,794
1977	6,647,358
1978	5,511,794
1979	6,850,223
1980	5,904,795
1981	4,623,130
1982	5,471,155
1983	5,460,848
1984	5,752,206

PRODUCTION BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TONS	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Barton	514,753	0
Bates	357,328	0
Cooper	27,626	0
Henry	711,414	0
Howard	428,591	0
Monroe	113,688	0
Putnam	51,871	0
Ralls	101,519	0
Randolph	3,167,942	1
Vernon	277,474	0

IRON

Iron showed an increase of 802,217 tons for FY 1984 compared to 1983.

OPERATOR	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Peal Ridge Iron Ore Co.	1,420,395	0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1975	2,436,888
1976	2,472,244
1977	2,104,448
1978	1,359,836
1979	338,563
1980	1,570,013
1981	1,554,612
1982	1,553,513
1983	618,178
1984	1,420,395

LEAD - ZINC - COPPER
(Concentrates)

Lead production in Missouri for FY 1984 showed a decrease of 55,033 tons compared to 1983. Zinc showed an increase of 3,769 tons compared to 1983. Copper showed an increase of 1,688 tons compared to 1983.

OPERATORS	LEAD	ZINC	COPPER	FATAL ACCIDENTS
St. Joe Minerals Corp.	232,268	31,245	10,169	2
Cominco American Incorp.	103,945	28,928	2,977	0
Amax Lead Co.	230,769	62,467		0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	LEAD TONS	ZINC TONS	COPPER TONS
1975	703,970	144,223	27,000
1976	710,889	153,809	19,284
1977	702,539	187,184	33,462
1978	702,673	123,828	21,620
1979	709,412	126,745	29,241
1980	768,690	129,855	30,315
1981	611,639	114,512	19,302
1982	656,645	118,041	13,448
1983	622,015	118,871	11,458
1984	566,982	122,640	13,146

SILICA SAND

The FY 1984 production of Silica Sand showed a decrease of 102,939 tons compared to 1983.

OPERATORS	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
Master Bros. Silica Sand	31,188	0
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Co.	345,210	0
River Cement Co.	85,231	0
Unimin Corp.	194,038	0

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1975	702,694
1976	945,877
1977	1,018,972
1978	1,327,453
1979	1,098,011
1980	1,127,920
1981	1,112,040
1982	1,083,175
1983	758,606
1984	655,667

SHALE

Shale production for FY 1984 showed an increase of 56,315 tons compared to 1983.

OPERATORS	TONNAGE	FATAL ACCIDENTS
*Bildex Inc.	64,761	0
Ceramo Company	10,184	0
Columbia Brick & Tile Co.	2,427	0
Continental Cement Co.	119,765	0
Dundee Cement Co.	607,454	0
Midland Brick & Tile Co.	70,924	0

* Formerly, The Carter & Waters Corp.

10 YEAR PRODUCTION RECORD

YEAR	TONS
1975	1,051,050
1976	1,118,503
1977	1,219,402
1978	1,348,952
1979	1,415,073
1980	1,186,667
1981	1,024,042
1982	916,582
1983	819,200
1984	875,515

GRANITE

OPERATORS	CUBIC FEET	FATAL ACCIDENTS
G.A.F. Corp.	322,320	0
Missouri Red Quarries, Inc.	1,922	0

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MISSOURI MINES

MINE	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION
St. Joe Lead No. 35 - Surface Vicinity	Virbunum, MO	Driller

NAME OF DECEASED	AGE	DATE DECEASED
Robert L. Emily	49	August 15, 1983

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT

After raising the mast of the churn drill, Mr. Emily was pulling the first guy cable into place when the cable came into contact with the 34-KV overhead transmission line causing Mr. Emily to be electrocuted.

MINE	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION
Associated Electric Corp., Inc.-Prairie Hill Mine	Clifton Hill, MO	Groundman

NAME OF DECEASED	AGE	DATE DECEASED
Andrew E. Bryant	43	November 1, 1983

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT

The accident occurred when Mr. Bryant attempted to tram his Cat. D-8k bulldozer around the front of the dragline. The dozer overturned, after being pushed off the face by the rotating dragline, hurling the victim from the cab, causing fatal injuries.

MINE	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION
St. Joe Lead No. 28	Viburnum, MO	Apprentice Electrician

NAME OF DECEASED	AGE	DATE DECEASED
Larry R. Bodimer	33	December 22, 1983

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT

When Mr. Bodimer replaced the burned out coil on the main power contactor, he pushed the contactor back in and apparently it operated the linkage in reverse causing him to be electrocuted.

CAVES

An Act of the 63rd General Assembly authorized and directed inspection of all Caves held open to the public and to require every cave owner, operator or agent to provide necessary safety guard rails, bridges, ladders, entrances, platforms, walkways, safety barriers, rails, paths and other safety measures in and around any such Caves before they may be opened to the public and to file complete and true map plans of such Caves.

It shall be the duty of the Inspection Section to inspect such Caves at least once a year. The annual inspection fee will be thirty-five dollars ($35.00).

COUNTY	NAME OF CAVE	ADDRESS
Barry	Crystal Caverns	Cassville, MO
Camden	Ozark Caverns	Osage Beach, MO
	Bridal Cave	Camdenton, MO
Carter	Cave Spring Onyx Caverns	Van Buren, MO
Crawford	Onondago Cave	Leasburg, MO
Franklin	Fisher's Cave	Sullivan, MO
	Meramec Caverns	Stanton, MO
Greene	Crystal Cave	Springfield, MO
	Fantastic Caverns	Springfield, MO
McDonald	Ozark Wonder Cave	Noel, MO
	Bluff Dwellers Cave	Noel, MO
	Truitts Cave	Lanagan, MO
Marion	Cameron Cave	Hannibal, MO
	Mark Twain Cave	Hannibal, MO
Miller	Indian Burial Cave	Osage Beach, MO
	Fantasy World Cavern	Osage Beach, MO
Morgan	Jacob's Cave	Versailles, MO
St. Francois	Bonne Terre Cave	Bonne Terre, MO
	Round Springs	Round Springs, MO
	Devil's Well	Van Buren, MO
Stone	Talking Rock Cave	Silver Dollar City, MO
	Marvel Cave	Silver Dollar City, MO
Wayne	Rebel Cave	Silva, Mo

MINE SAFETY TRAINING SECTION

The Mine Safety Training Section of the Missouri Division of Labor Standards continued its program of assistance in developing and promoting Federal/State coordination and cooperation in improving the health and safety conditions in Missouri's mines, consistent with the intent of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. This law affects all owners and/or operators in surface and underground mines.

The Mine Safety Training Section is composed of three instructors and one secretary. New Miner and Annual Refresher classes are held throughout the State. During the period July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984, training was provided for 310 new miners, 3,266 experienced miners, 83 miners received special training (First Aid) and 60 miners received Mine Rescue Training.

SERVICES

In addition to teaching these courses, the State Mine Safety Training Section provides a variety of other services to the mining industry. We will, upon request, discuss and interpret the Federal (MSHA) training laws for individual companies. When mining operations lack sufficient company safety rules and regulations, assistance is provided to the companies in writing adequate ones. Some of the smaller mining companies request the Mine Safety Training Section to conduct safety meetings. All this is free of charge and is furnished upon request of the mining companies.

The Missouri Division of Labor Standards, Mine Safety Training Section believes one of its major assets is its availability to the State's mining industry. Mine operators in the State of Missouri have been apprised of the availability of safety training.

MISSOURI SAFETY AND HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICE

The Missouri Legislature created the Missouri Safety and Health Consultation Service effective July 1, 1979. This service is funded 90 percent by the Federal Government and 10 percent by the State Government. The objective of this service is to provide professional expertise to the Missouri business community in the area of safety and health in the workplace at no cost to the employer in order to reduce costly accidents and illnesses.

This is strictly a confidential consultative activity with no fines or penalties.

The service is available to all businesses in the State only upon their request. The place of business cannot be visited without the invitation of the owner or duly authorized representative. This program is found in all fifty States and was mandated by the United States Congress. During the period July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984, we received 344 requests for assistance, and performed 305 visits to the Missouri business community. In these 305 visits, we found 3,350 hazards and have made recommendations to the employers as to the most expedient and least expensive method of eliminating these hazards. These visits have provided a safer and more hazard free place of employment for approximately 20,000 employees.

Based on statistics from our surrounding midwestern States, we anticipate receiving between 600 and 700 requests during FY 85. The number of requests should double for FY 86 and level off at approximately 1,800 per year.

UPON REQUEST

In addition to hazard identification and correction, this service now offers training and education for employers and employees in all safety and health matters. Each training visit is tailored to the needs and wishes of that particular business.

Exemptions from OSHA Enforcement Inspections are now given for a one year period to businesses who eliminate all safety and health hazards and establish and maintain an effective safety and health program.

These two new facets of this service have resulted in a temporary reduction in numerical accomplishments during their start up period. Due to recently increased staffing and staff training we should recover numerically this fiscal year.

PREVAILING WAGE SECTION

The Prevailing Wage Section was established for the purpose of administering and enforcing those Missouri statutes pertinent to the Prevailing Wage Law. The specific issues which lie with the responsibility of the Prevailing Wage Section include conducting wage surveys, wage inspections, issuing wage determinations, and publishing the Annual Wage Order. Additionally, this section is responsible for providing that information required by the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission for support of wage determination or wage orders and resolution of any objections against same.

Prevailing Wage surveys are conducted periodically each year to establish the governing wage rates for laborers, mechanics and other workers employed in the construction of public works. In addition, on-site inspections are performed to assure compliance with the prevailing wage scales. During the past two fiscal years, these inspections included:

FISCAL YEAR 1984

Total Determinations	2,698
Payrolls Inspected	2,083
Public Bodies Contacted	1,496
Violations	70
Wages and Penalties Collected	$139,194.73
Workers (Back Wages)	316

FISCAL YEAR 1983

Total Determinations	2,256
Payrolls Inspected	1,908
Public Bodies Contacted	971
Violations	48
Wages and Penalties Collected	$114,749.32
Workers (Back Wages)	189

PREVAILING WAGE SECTION
NUMBER OF WAGE DETERMINATIONS

STATE BOARD OF MEDIATION

The State Board of Mediation is a quasi-judicial board and was created by an act of the General Assembly in 1947 through the enactment of Chapter 295. It is a tripartite board consisting of two members whom shall be employers of labor, or selected from an association representing employers of labor, and two members whom shall be individuals holding membership in some bona fide trade or labor union; the fifth member shall be a person who is neither an employee nor an employer of labor and who shall be Chairman of the State Board of Mediation. Three members, one employer member, one employee member and the neutral chairman constitute a quorum for conducting business.

The original statute was passed to create a Board to mediate labor disputes occurring in public utilities. The purpose of such mediation was to aid the utility employer and its union employees in their collective bargaining negotiations, when necessary, so that labor disputes in public utilities could be peacefully settled, without strikes or lockouts. If the Board's own direct efforts failed to settle the dispute, the Board was authorized to appoint a public hearing panel of three members to hear the dispute and to make a report and recommendations to the parties for settling the dispute. Recommendations, however, were not binding. Provisions of Section 295.180 were held to be in conflict with federal law (King Thompson) and, to that extent, invalid under the Supremacy clause of the U.S. Constitution, Division 1287 of Amalgamated Association of St. Elec. Ry. and Motor Coal Emp. of America v. State of Missouri (1963) 83.

Effective October 13, 1967, the Board's powers were expanded by the legislature to cover resolution issues of appropriateness of bargaining units and majority representative status amongst public employees. Under Sections 105.500 - 105.530, the state statute provides that public employers shall "meet and confer" for the purpose of discussing salaries and other conditions of employment. This is the primary function of the Board of Mediation.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

The jurisdiction of the Board encompasses the entire state of Missouri and all its political subdivisions, 115 counties, all city and town municipalities, all school districts and 14 departments of state government. All the employees of the aforementioned governmental units, except police, deputy sheriffs, Missouri State highway patrol, Missouri National Guard, and teachers, have the right to join and form labor organizations and, therefore, are involved with the State Board of Mediation to the extent that the appropriateness of bargaining units and majority representative status are resolved by the Board.

It is the responsibility of the Board to insure that all parties have an equitable and fair hearing in regard to an appropriate bargaining unit and that the majority representative status be resolved by just standards. Upon completion of the hearings, Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, a Decision is reached by the Board, after which time a secret-ballot election is conducted. The tally is then completed and the results certified. If there is voluntary recognition by the public employer many times certification from the state is not sought. As previously stated, teachers are not certified by the Board of Mediation and are specifically exempt from it's jurisdiction by law, as are Police, National Guard, Highway Patrol and Deputy Sheriffs. However, these excluded categories of employees have the right under Missouri law to form benevolent, social or fraternal associations.

Nothing contained in Sections 105.500 - 105.530 shall be construed as granting a right to employees covered by this law to strike. There are no provisions under this chapter for resolution of impasse. Civil remedies are the only recourse unless otherwise agreed to by the parties.

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION

Upon a few occasions the State Board of Mediation has received request for mediation services both by public employee entities as well as utility companies. Because the Board is not considered to be a "viable" state agency (the Board has no funded positions for mediators or conciliators), the Federal Mediation and Consiliation Service generally provides mediation services for public employees. The chairman and only neutral does not do so. These services have been shared equally with the Federal Mediation and Consiliation Service.

The Board maintains a list of qualified arbitrators and is capable of appointing panels upon request.

CASES ON APPEAL: FY 1984

City of Cabool vs. State Board of Mediation, Missouri Court of Appeals, Southern District, No. 13242 (Public Case No. 77-029)

Jackson County, Missouri vs. State Board of Mediation, et al., Missouri Court of Appeals, Western District, No. 34739.

Belton School District vs. State Board of Mediation and Missouri National Educator's Association vs. State Board of Mediation, Missouri Court of Appeals, Western District, Nos. 34837 and 34881 (Public Case No. 81-015).

City of Herculaneum vs. State Board of Mediation, Circuit Court of Jeffeson City, Missouri, Case No. CV 183-668-CC-J1 (Public Case No. 82-002).

ELECTIONS: FY 1984

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	ELECTION RESULTS
83-001	Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Local No. 2 vs. Central Missouri State University	Union Representation
83-004	Support Personnel Association/Missouri National Education Association vs. St. Louis County Special School District	Union Representation
83-011	Missouri National Education Association, Local No. 905 vs. Lindbergh School District	Union Representation
83-013	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 50 vs. City of St. Louis	Union Representation
83-014	Teamsters, Local No. 41 vs. City of Moberly	No Representation
83-015	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 2 vs. City of DeSoto	No Representation
84-100	Riverview Gardens School District Transportation Committee vs. Riverview Gardens School District	Union Representation
84-101	Richard L. Hunt vs. City of Moberly	No Representation
84-102	Service Employees of International Union, Local No. 96 vs. City of Raytown	Union Representation
84-103	Rex Wilson vs. Webster County Road & Bridge Department	No Representation
84-104	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 50 vs. Wellston School District/Northside Janitorial Service	No Representation

84-105	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 50 vs. Kirkwood R-7 School District	Union Representation
84-106	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 2 vs. City of Warrenton	Union Representation
84-107	Jill Bellovich vs. City of Hannibal	No Representation
84-108	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 2 vs. City of Malden	Union Representation
84-109	International Association of Firefighters, Local No. 2921 vs. City of Lebanon	Union Representation
84-112	St. Louis Municipal Employees, Local No. 675 vs. City of St. Louis	Union Representation
84-113	Jim McCann vs. City of Macon	Union Representation
84-114	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 50 vs. Pattonville R-3 School District	No Representation

TOTAL ELECTIONS: 19

HEARINGS: FY 1984

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	DATE
83-002	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees vs. Department of Corrections and Human Resources	3/1/84
83-004	Support Personnel Association/Missouri National Education Association, Local No. 901 vs. St. Louis County Special School District	7/20/83 8/09/83
83-012	Communications Workers of America vs. Department of Social Services	3/06/84 3/07/84
83-014	Teamsters Union Local No. 41 vs. City of Moberly	9/13/83
83-015	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 2 vs. City of DeSoto	9/07/84
84-102	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 96 vs. City of Raytown	11/30/83
84-104	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 50 vs. Wellston School District/Northside Janitorial Service	1/11/84
84-109	International Association of Firefighters, Local No. 2921 vs. City of Lebanon	2/16/84
84-111	Service Employees International Union, Southwestern Joint Council No. 29 vs. Department of Labor & Industrial Relations, Division of Employment Security	4/23/84 4/24/84
84-116	Civilian Personnel Department, St. Louis Police Officers Association vs. City of St. Louis, Board of Police Commissioners	6/25/84 6/26/84

TOTAL HEARINGS: 10

PRE-HEARING CONFERENCES: FY 1984

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	DATE
83-002	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees vs. Department of Corrections and Human Resources	9/20/83
83-012	Communications Workers of America vs. Department of Social Services Division of Family Services	1/24/84

83-014	Teamsters Union Local No. 41 vs. City of Moberly	8/04/83
83-015	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 2 vs. City of DeSoto	8/10/83
84-102	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 96 vs. City of Raytown	11/10/83
84-104	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 50 vs. Wellston School District/Northside Janitorial Service	12/01/83
84-111	Service Employees International Union, Southwestern Joint Council No. 29 vs. Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Division of Employment Security	3/28/84
84-116	Civilian Personnel Department, St. Louis Police Officers Association vs. City of St. Louis, Board of Police Commissioners	5/18/84

TOTAL PRE-HEARING CONFERENCES: 8

PRE-ELECTION CONFERENCES: FY 1984

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	DATE
83-001	Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Local No. 2 vs. Central Missouri State University	8/09/83
83-004	Support Personnel Association/Missouri National Education Association vs. St. Louis County Special School District	3/15/84
83-011	Missouri National Education Association, Local No. 905 vs. Lindbergh School District	8/01/83
83-012	Communications Workers of America vs. Department of Social Services	6/05/84
83-014	Teamsters Union, Local No. 41 vs. City of Moberly	12/16/83
83-015	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 2 vs. City of DeSoto	12/14/83
84-100	Riverview Gardens School District Transportation Committee vs. Riverview Gardens School District	9/02/83
84-101	Richard L. Hunt vs. City of Moberly	9/20/83
84-102	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 96 vs. City of Raytown	5/29/84
84-103	Rex Wilson vs. Webster County Road & Bridge Department	11/03/83
84-104	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 50 vs. Wellston School District/Northside Janitorial Service	12/01/83
84-105	Service Employees International Union, Local 50 vs. Kirkwood R-7 School District	1/03/84
84-106	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 2 vs. City of Warrenton	1/26/84
84-107	Jill Bellovich vs. City of Hannibal	3/30/84
84-108	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 2 vs. City of Malden	2/21/84
84-109	International Association of Firefighters, Local No. 2921 vs. City of Lebanon	5/14/84
84-112	St. Louis Municipal Employees, Local No. 675 vs. City of St. Louis	4/03/84
84-113	Jim McCann vs. City of Macon	4/11/84
84-114	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 50 vs. Pattonville R-3 School District	4/30/84

84-115	Shirley Wall, Marie Walker, Robert McIntyre, Hazel Hardin, and Charles Bieser vs. County of Jefferson	6/27/84

TOTAL PRE-ELECTION CONFERENCES: 20

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCES: FY 1984

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	DATE
83-012	Communications Workers of America vs. Department of Social Services	7/14/83
84-107	Jill Bellovich vs. City of Hannibal	1/25/84

TOTAL PRELIMINARY CONFERENCES: 2

CERTIFICATIONS: FY 1984

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	UNIT	DATE
83-001	Sheet Metal Workers International Association vs. Central Missouri State University	173 service employees	9/23/83 Union Rep.
83-004	Support Personnel Association/Missouri National Education Association, Local No. 901 vs. St. Louis County Special School District	140 clerical/technical employees	5/15/84 Union Rep.
83-007	Professional Firefighters of St. Louis County, Local No. 2665 vs. Wellston Fire Protection District	19 privates/captains	7/06/83 Union Rep.
83-008	Professional Firefighters of St. Louis County, Local No. 2665 vs. City of Berkley	24 firefighters	7/06/83 Union Rep.
83-011	Missouri National Education Association, Local No. 905 vs. Lindbergh School District	33 clerical employees	9/09/83 Union Rep.
83-013	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 50 vs. City of St. Louis	37 custodial/set up employees at Kiel Aud.	7/28/83 Union Rep.
83-014	Teamsters Local Union No. 41 vs. City of Moberly	44 street, sanitation water & cemetary emp.	1/03/84 No Rep.
83-015	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 2 vs. City of DeSoto	15 street, water & sewer department employees	2/01/84 No Rep.
84-102	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 96 vs. City of Raytown	26 service/maintenance employees	6/29/84 Union Rep.
84-105	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 50 vs. Kirkwood R-7 School District	73 clerical employees	2/15/84 Union Rep.
84-106	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 2 vs. City of Warrenton	9 street/water department employees	2/24/84 Union Rep.
84-108	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 2 vs. City of Malden	18 utility employees	3/28/84 Union Rep.
84-109	International Association of Firefighters, Local No. 2921 vs. City of Lebanon	11 firefighters	6/18/84 Union Rep.

84-114	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 50 vs. Pattonville R-3 School District	85 maintenance/ custodial employees	6/22/84 No Rep.

TOTAL CERTIFICATIONS: 14
TOTAL EMPLOYEES CERTIFIED: 707

DECERTIFICATIONS: FY 1984

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	UNIT	DATE
84-101	Richard L. Hunt vs. City of Moberly	19 firefighters	10/25/83
84-103	Rex Wilson vs. Webster County Road & Bridge Dept.	12 road/bridge employ.	12/06/83
84-107	Jill Bellovich vs. City of Hannibal	55 city employees	05/03/84

TOTAL DECERTIFICATIONS: 3
TOTAL EMPLOYEES DECERTIFIED: 86

RECERTIFICATIONS: FY 1984

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	UNIT	DATE
83-005	Jeanine Schuster vs. Mehlville	65 cooks	07/05/83
84-100	Riverview Gardens School District Transportation Committee vs. Riverview Gardens School District	31 school bus drivers	10/06/83
84-112	St. Louis Municipal Employees, Local No. 675 vs. City of St. Louis	119 street division employees	05/04/84
84-113	Jim McCann vs. City of Macon	29 service employees	05/16/84

TOTAL RECERTIFICATIONS: 4
TOTAL EMPLOYEES RECERTIFIED: 244

CLARIFICATIONS: FY 1984

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	UNIT	DATE
83-007	Professional Firefighters of St. Louis County, Local No. 2665 vs. Mid-County Fire Protection District (previously Wellston Fire Protection District)	19 privates/captains	5/16/84
84-104	Service Employees International Union, Local No. 50 vs. Wellston School District/Northside Janitorial Service	9 custodial	2/06/84
84-110	Kansas City Association of Education Office Personnel vs. School District of Kansas City	clerical	No action taken

TOTAL CLARIFICATIONS: 3

CASES DISMISSED: FY 1984

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	DATE DISMISSED
32-014	American Federation of School Administrators, Local No. 75 vs. St. Louis County Special School District	8/25/83

TOTAL CASES DISMISSED: 1

DECISIONS: FY 1984

CASE NO.	CASE TITLE	DATE
82-014	American Federation of School Administrators, Local No. 75 vs. St. Louis County Special School District	8/25/83
83-001	Sheet Metal Workers International Association Local No. 2 vs. Central Missouri State University	7/11/83
83-012	Communications Workers of America vs. Department of Social Services	5/31/84
83-015	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 2 vs. City of DeSoto	11/21/83
84-102	Service Employees International Union, Local 96 vs. City of Raytown	4/26/84
84-109	International Association of Firefighters, Local No. 2921 vs. City of Lebanon	4/26/84

TOTAL DECISIONS: 6

DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

ADMINISTRATIVE SCOPE AND FUNCTION

The Division of Workers' Compensation is charged with the administration of the Missouri Workers' Compensation Law which has been in effect since November 2, 1926, when it was approved by a vote of the people at a referendum. It has as its jurisdiction the entire state with a population of more than 4,900,000 and as its primary function the prompt and equitable adjudication of all cases of injury coming to its attention. In addition to the principal office, which is required to be in Jefferson City, this scope and function requires the use of branch offices for an efficient administration of the law in populous centers and those distant from the main office, and the use of traveling representatives who visit most of the counties outside of branch office jurisdictions.

The administrative officer of the Division is the director, who chooses the personnel, which, as far as practical, is bipartisan. The director assigns the work and generally directs the affairs of the Division, and is assisted in those administrative duties in the branch offices by administrative law judges chosen to be in charge of those offices.

The hearing staff of the Division is currently made up of eighteen administrative law judges. Eight of them are assigned to St. Louis, four to Kansas City, one each to Springfield and vicinity, Cape Girardeau and vicinity, Joplin and vicinity, St. Joseph and vicinity, and two to Jefferson City to travel to other parts of the state not taken care of by branch offices.

The Division's Administrative organization is designed to promote the amicable adjustment of cases among the parties to the end that a minimum of formal litigation becomes necessary. By the use of carefully planned letters and by the scheduling of informal and pre-hearing (pre-trial) conferences where the parties meet under the guidance of a legal advisor or judge, injured workers, employers and insurers, and attorneys are given every opportunity to adjust their differences without formal hearings. If these efforts fail, however, formal litigation is initiated, begun by claimant's filing a claim for compensation or by the employer or insurer requesting a hearing.

WORK REVIEW REPORT

REPORTS OF INJURIES

Work injuries reported in 1983 totaled 75,484.[1] Injuries in 1983 were more than those reported in the previous year by 4,519. The number of deaths reported in 1983 was 149 an increase of 19 from the figure for 1982.

Table 1 gives the number of reported injuries year by year, since the workers' compensation law became effective November 2, 1926. The grand total through December 31, 1983 is 5,348,735.

1/ Includes injuries occurring in prior years but reported in 1983.

TABLE 1
REPORTS OF INJURIES BY YEARS REPORTED
1926 - 1983

1926	690	1955	89,436
1927	90,158	1956	90,853
1928	93,442	1957	82,342
1929	104,151	1958	73,405
1930	93,452	1959	81,230
1931	69,452	1960	80,256
1932	50,759	1961	76,079
1933	49,223	1962	78,599
1934	53,013	1963	81,035
1935	58,720	1964	87,443
1936	76,868	1965	89,285
1937	78,687	1966	99,167
1938	57,321	1967	100,635
1939	66,034	1968	105,632
1940	71,299	1969	104,635
1941	100,574	1970	105,481
1942	116,928	1971	101,155
1943	116,143	1972	106,579
1944	112,939	1973	113,992
1945	100,584	1974	119,848
1946	101,846	1975	112,530
1947	109,813	1976	121,580
1948	107,782	1977	131,127
1949	91,167	1978	140,762
1950	91,620	1979	157,158
1951	96,259	1980	143,329
1952	100,762	1981	80,172
1953	98,713	1982	70,965
1954	90,142	1983	75,484
TOTAL			5,348,735

WORK VOLUME

There was an increase in injury reports in 1983 and an increase in the number of formal claims filed. The ratio of claims filed to reports of injuries received during 1983 was 14 percent, the same as in 1982.

The work volume of the Division of Workers' Compensation for 1983 is indicated by these statistics:

Receipt and processing of 75,484 reports of injuries.
Filing and processing of 10,610 claims for compensation.
Setting of 17,212 cases for formal hearing.
Setting of 24,768 cases for pre-trial conferences.
Holding of 362 formal hearings.
Holding of 28,869 informal conferences.
Entering of 405 awards.
Approval of 13,968 compromise settlements.
Formal dismissal of 2,588 claims for compensation.
Filing of 99,381 forms of acceptances of law and withdrawals of acceptances and the processing for such forms.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE COVERAGE

There are two large categories of workers' compensation laws - compulsory and elective. The Missouri law was elective as to all, that is, any employee and any employer formerly could choose whether or not to work under its provisions. Some penalties attached to those automatically under the law who chose to reject it, but the right of election was nevertheless theirs. After August 13, 1978, only those employers with 4 or fewer employees may elect not to come under the Act unless engaged in a hazardous occupation.

Thus, many Missouri employers - and as a consequence their employees - are exempted from the operation of the workers' compensation law by reason of the number of workers in their employ by the filing of written acceptance of law by such employers, or by filing of memoranda of insurance coverage by carriers issuing policies of insurance to such exempted employers.

Effective August 13, 1978, the definition of major and minor employer was changed by the General Assembly to the effect that a major employer was one with more than four employees (formerly 7) regularly employed, and a minor employer one who has four or fewer (formerly 7) regularly employed.

During 1983 there were 99,319 filings of memorandum of insurance coverage (which form evidences initial insurance coverage, renewals, and/or cancellations of insurance).

SECOND INJURY FUND

The employment of the physically handicapped by Missouri employers, without an undue liability burden, was the aim of the adoption of the second injury fund provision of the Missouri Workers' Compensation Law, which amendment to the law became effective July 7, 1943. Under the change, employees who suffered total and permanent disability as a result of a second injury were to receive the same compensation as they would have theretofore been entitled to, but the employer's liability for the second injury was limited to that injury, taken alone, and liability for the rest of the compounded disability became that of the second injury fund. This principle was extended further by an amendment to the law effective August 29, 1955 which provided that the second injury fund would be liable for excess compounded liability resulting from subsequent permanent partial disability.

The second injury fund is authorized by the provisions of Section 287.220 RSMo, as amended from time to time. It is financed as provided for by Section 287.710 (effective August 29, 1955) and 287.715 (effective August 29, 1959). Originally, the fund depended on contributions from employers and insurers found due in no-dependency death cases and in cases of loss of eyes and limbs. Under the provisions of Section 287.710 as revised in 1971, two-tenths of the three percent premium assessment collected each year is credited to the fund, and under the provisions of Section 287.715 an assessment of one-half of one percent of total compensation (including medical) paid the previous calendar year by insurers and self-insurers is collected and credited to the fund.

During 1983 there was a total of 55 permanently and totally disabled workers receiving payments from the fund; during 1982 there were 39 on the roster. The total paid in this category for the year was $262,666.21.

The liability of the fund for compounded permanent partial disability, the results of subsequent injuries, totaled $3,050,634.77 in 1983, the payments going to 1,272 individuals.

Physical rehabilitation payments from the fund during 1983 totaled $173,997.85 in 282 cases.

Payments made under the medical and death section amounted to $33,388.23 for 3 cases during 1983.

Total paid from the fund during 1983 for all benefits was $3,520,687.06.

The total amount paid out of the fund from July 7, 1943, the date of its establishment, through December 31, 1983, was $16,401,238.25.

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

Physical rehabilitation of workers seriously injured in their employment is a provision of the Missouri Workers' Compensation Law that became effective October 9, 1951. The amendment provides for the physical rehabilitation of the seriously injured worker at the expense of the employer and insurer, and the payment of additional benefits as prescribed by statutes from the second injury fund while actually receiving rehabilitation. This provision of the law is administered by the Division of Workers' Compensation.

The physical rehabilitation provision of the law has for its purpose the restoration of the seriously injured "as soon as possible and as nearly as possible to a condition of self-support and maintenance as an able-bodied worker . . .". This specialized medical attention may be provided only by doctors and hospitals certified by the Division of Workers' Compensation, after inspection, to be duly qualified under the provisions of the law and the rules of the Division, if the injured worker is to receive the additional benefits from the second injury fund.

The period of rehabilitation is limited to 20 weeks, unless by special order the Division finds it should be extended.

The plan calls for agreement of the parties as to physical rehabilitation, but if there is a dispute, either the employee or the employer may make application for an order for rehabilitation and be heard within ten days. An order either granting or denying the application must be made within ten days, and appeal from the decision of the Division may be taken to the courts as in other workers' compensation matters.

During 1983 the Division approved agreements in 266 physical rehabilitation cases (making a total of 4,839 since the effective date of the rehabilitation amendment to the law). As of January 1, 1983, the Division had 110 certified facilities. During the year 9 facilities were added and none revoked, leaving a total of 119 on the roster as of December 31, 1983.

SELF-INSURANCE

The Missouri Workers' Compensation Law provides that an employer "may carry the whole or any part of such (compensation) liability without insurance upon satisfying the Division of the ability so to do," subject to rules and regulations effective January 1, 1954, as amended.

During December of 1982 the self-insurers of Missouri had a total of 290,068 employees at a monthly payroll of $665,132,593.23, while during December of 1981 the number of employees was 284,438 at a monthly payroll of $590,495,919.43.

On December 1, 1982 there were 269 qualified self-insurers, and on December 1, 1983 there were 247. During the period from November 30, 1982 to December 1, 1983, 31 self-insurers withdrew their authority, and 9 were granted privilege to operate as self-insurers.

During the period from November 30, 1982 to December 1, 1983, 12 applications for authority to self-insure were received, with an aggregate remittance of $1,800.00; 8 of these requests were granted, 2 were retired for failure to complete, and 2 are pending consideration.

The Missouri Workers' Compensation Law provides for a group of private employers in the same industry, or bona fide members of an association or organization that has been in existence for at least eight years, or public employers of the same type of unit to become self-insurers, subject to rules and regulations effective July 1, 1982.

On December 1, 1983 there were 7 qualified group self-insurers with a total of 259 members.

CRIME VICTIMS

The Division is also responsible for the administration of the Crime Victims' Compensation Law. This legislation was enacted to assist victims who suffer actual bodily harm as a direct result of the crime.

On October 1, 1981, the courts of Missouri began entering judgments of $26.00 against all defendants who were given sentence of imprisonment or placed on parole after an adjudication of guilty or after imposition of sentence. As of July 1, 1984, there was $504,073.04 in the fund.

On August 13, 1983, courts began assessing $26.00 against defendants found guilty of alcohol-related traffic offenses. This money will be kept in a separate fund for victims of intoxicated drivers.

Orders for payment shall be made only as to personal injuries or death resulting from crimes occurring on or after July 1, 1982. The rest of the Crime Victims' Law became effective on January 1, 1983.

The victim must be a resident of this state and the crime must have occurred in Missouri. Victims should report the crime within 48 hours but have up to one year to file a claim or 90 days after the death of the victim.

The victim must have an out-of-pocket loss of at least $200.00 or must have lost two continuous weeks of earnings or support. There is also a $200.00 deductible.

As of June 29, 1984, there were a total of 639 claims received, of which 146 were denied, and 203 were paid, and 290 are still pending.

ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION

The Division receives no money from the state's general revenue. Cost of administration of the Missouri Workers' Compensation Law are paid from the Workers' Compensation Fund. The Fund is maintained through payments of annual three percent charge on net compensation insurance premiums and on hypothetical premiums of self-insurers (less two-tenths).

TABLE 2
STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR 1983

MONTH	TOTAL	PERSONAL SERVICE	EXPENSE & EQUIPMENT
January	$217,259.28	$192,206.16	$25,053.12
February	209,667.86	193,068.54	16,599.32
March	211,775.17	192,751.81	19,023.36
April	219,219.59	191,354.70	27,864.89
May	216,976.70	193,957.03	23,019.67
June	218,018.54	196,852.98	21,165.56
July	219,861.97	200,293.95	19,568.02
August	223,305.07	198,491.58	24,813.49
September	212,306.05	194,791.67	17,514.38
October	226,367.52	195,801.26	30,566.26
November	220,460.25	194,492.76	25,967.49
December	222,988.08	192,320.39	30,667.69
TOTAL	2,618,206.08	2,336,382.83	281,823.25

STATISTICAL REPORT

PART I STATISTICS ON 1983 CASES

TABLE 1
INCIDENCE FREQUENCY BY AGE - 1983

Under 21	7,348	30-34	10,337	45-49	4,911	60-64	2,088
21-24	11,469	35-39	8,090	50-54	4,435	65 & over	603
25-29	13,452	40-44	6,448	55-59	3,754	Unknown	5,741

TABLE 2
COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY FOR ALL INCIDENCES FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1983
(As of July 1, 1984)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	74,068	$19,650,867.34	$16,853,988.28	$36,504,855.62
*Temporary Disability	70,093	6,708,825.15	11,015,200.25	17,724,025.40
Perm. Partial Disability	3,914	12,929,208.13	5,835,785.60	18,764,993.73
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	61	12,834.06	3,002.43	15,836.49
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	2,979	388,744.81	425,812.75	814,557.56
*Temporary Disability	2,907	145,130.83	369,011.35	514,142.18
Perm. Partial Disability	48	127,613.99	56,801.40	184,415.39
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	24	115,999.99	0.00	115,999.99
Records Unknown	1,629	163,053.34	240,011.34	403,064.68
TOTAL	78,676	20,202,665.49	17,519,812.37	37,722,477.86

*Includes all cases where any medical expense was incurred. **Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 3
1978 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENCES
(Revised to July 1, 1984)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	132,626	$59,298,441.29	$29,941,916.25	$89,240,357.54
*Temporary Disability	117,643	6,320,853.46	9,772,172.76	16,093,026.22
Perm. Partial Disability	14,857	51,720,191.67	20,033,970.02	71,754,161.69
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	126	1,257,396.16	135,773.47	1,393,169.63
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	5,237	1,177,101.09	545,449.72	1,722,550.81
*Temporary Disability	5,018	138,198.34	336,121.78	474,320.12
Perm. Partial Disability	191	810,725.84	182,614.60	993,340.44
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	28	228,176.91	26,713.34	254,890.25
Records Unknown	4,998	678,419.03	307,958.45	986,377.48
TOTAL	142,861	61,153,961.41	30,795,324.42	91,949,285.83

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred. **Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 4
1979 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENCES
(Revised to July 1, 1984)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	147,498	$68,287,599.02	$36,889,214.08	$105,176,813.10
*Temporary Disability	131,390	6,595,266.67	11,556,877.71	18,152,144.38
Perm. Partial Disability	15,983	60,741,890.82	25,113,443.42	85,855,334.24
Perm. Total Disability	3	169,411.18	119,501.17	288,912.35
**Death	122	781,030.35	99,391.78	880,422.13
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	6,421	1,259,161.35	652,251.06	1,911,412.41
*Temporary Disability	6,154	151,054.17	418,353.89	569,408.06
Perm. Partial Disability	250	1,035,940.51	233,885.17	1,269,825.68
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	17	72,166.67	12.00	72,178.67
Records Unknown	4,549	385,096.07	224,144.15	609,240.22
TOTAL	158,468	69,931,856.44	37,765,609.29	107,697,465.73

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred. **Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 5
1980 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENCES
(Revised to July 1, 1984)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	123,815	$62,800,411.33	$34,640,455.25	$97,440,866.58
*Temporary Disability	109,096	5,905,566.74	10,848,352.53	16,753,919.27
Perm. Partial Disability	14,628	56,346,822.57	23,722,690.83	80,069,513.40
Perm. Total Disability	3	91,151.17	1,767.41	92,918.58
**Death	88	456,870.85	67,644.48	524,515.33
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	5,820	980,627.85	644,828.60	1,625,456.45
*Temporary Disability	5,599	186,967.98	443,203.37	630,171.35
Perm. Partial Disability	210	727,010.24	201,625.23	928,635.47
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	11	66,649.63	0.00	66,649.63
Records Unknown	3,654	222,141.57	201,624.12	423,765.69
TOTAL	133,289	64,003,180.75	35,486,907.97	99,490,088.72

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred. **Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 6
1981 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENCES
(Revised to July 1, 1984)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	71,220	$63,558,290.88	$33,774,323.08	$97,332,613.96
*Temporary Disability	58,218	6,489,558.54	9,130,597.34	15,620,155.88
Perm. Partial Disability	12,907	56,035,797.77	24,583,794.01	80,619,591.78
Perm. Total Disability	1	99,999.99	32,981.35	132,981.34
**Death	94	932,934.58	26,950.38	959,884.96
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	2,569	1,082,069.37	520,131.36	1,602,200.73
*Temporary Disability	2,384	140,708.00	266,495.54	407,203.54
Perm. Partial Disability	171	827,361.38	253,635.82	1,080,997.20
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	14	113,999.99	0.00	113,999.99
Records Unknown	3,396	400,932.47	297,588.29	698,520.76
TOTAL	77,185	65,041,292.72	34,592,042.73	99,633,335.45

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred. **Includes burial expenses.

TABLE 7
1982 COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY OF ALL INCIDENCES
(Revised to July 1, 1984)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INCIDENCES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
ACCIDENTAL INJURIES	63,392	$50,301,369.61	$29,463,584.85	$79,764,954.46
*Temporary Disability	53,336	6,458,523.84	9,519,710.34	15,978,234.18
Perm. Partial Disability	9,982	43,167,613.44	19,794,941.02	62,962,554.46
Perm. Total Disability	1	99,999.99	99,999.99	199,999.98
**Death	73	575,232.34	48,933.50	624,165.84
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES	2,393	732,324.58	442,079.20	1,174,403.78
*Temporary Disability	2,246	140,944.25	295,907.61	436,851.86
Perm. Partial Disability	134	556,628.33	145,962.84	702,591.17
Perm. Total Disability	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
**Death	13	34,752.00	208.75	34,960.75
Records Unknown	2,692	124,241.59	185,710.78	309,952.37
TOTAL	68,477	51,157,935.78	30,091,374.83	81,249,310.61

*Includes all cases where medical expense was incurred. **Includes burial expenses.

PART II

WORK INJURY ANALYSIS

TABLE 1: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY SEVERITY FOR 1983

INDUSTRY	FATALITIES	DISABLING CASES	MEDICAL TREATMENT AND FIRST AID	OTHERS	TOTAL
Agriculture	2	373	325	7	707
Mining	3	163	479	6	651
Contract Construction	10	2,731	3,151	91	5,983
Manufacturing	10	9,281	14,374	328	23,993
Transportation	25	3,867	3,604	180	7,676
Trade	14	7,319	10,551	253	18,137
Finance, Insurance Real Estate	2	559	785	31	1,377
Services	10	6,803	8,040	204	15,057
Government	8	1,904	2,256	58	4,226
Others	1	112	285	471	869
Total	85	33,112	43,850	1,629	78,676

TABLE 2: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY TYPE FOR 1983[1/]

INDUSTRY	A–T	B–T	C–T	D–T	E–T	F–T	G–T	H–T	OTHERS	UNCLAS-SIFIED	TOTAL
Agriculture	257	85	79	116	12	39	2	11	93	13	707
Mining	210	69	39	64	46	69	3	9	123	19	651
Contract Const.	1,948	964	391	807	132	180	23	51	1,302	185	5,983
Manufacturing	8,135	2,196	2,915	4,441	558	952	33	157	3,584	1,022	23,993
Transportation	1,941	1,373	590	1,365	115	265	21	591	1,181	234	7,676
Trade	6,810	2,679	1,453	3,057	852	408	22	282	2,112	462	18,137
Fin. Ins. Rl. Est.	407	309	99	209	15	70	1	55	170	42	1,377
Services	4,570	2,690	1,005	3,383	388	679	21	224	1,699	398	15,057
Government	1,221	782	296	535	113	302	11	251	587	128	4,226
Others	70	33	17	32	7	4	0	5	24	677	869
Total	25,569	11,180	6,884	14,009	2,238	2,968	137	1,636	10,875	3,180	78,676

1/ The Accident type classification identifies the event which directly resulted in injury:

A–T Struck against or by
B–T Fall or slip
C–T Caught in, under or between
D–T Overexertion or strain
E–T Temperature extremes
F–T Inhalation, ingestion, absorption
G–T Electric Current
H–T Motor vehicle accident

TABLE 3: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY SOURCE FOR 1983[1/]

INDUSTRY	A–S	B–S	C–S	D–S	E–S	F–S	G–S	H–S	I–S	OTHER	UNCLAS-SIFIED	TOTAL
Agriculture	33	89	44	66	22	52	49	67	47	238	0	707
Mining	26	55	50	46	36	34	17	140	8	239	0	651
Contract Const.	187	522	357	789	179	230	227	1,307	320	1,865	0	5,983
Manufacturing	2,455	2,007	1,516	1,718	969	1,031	2,489	4,343	972	6,493	0	23,993
Transportation	92	308	728	1,111	164	1,391	934	814	195	1,939	0	7,676
Trade	1,264	1,700	1,014	2,173	620	1,204	2,498	1,994	545	5,125	0	18,137
Fin. Ins. Rl. Est.	49	73	92	287	44	98	123	108	30	473	0	1,377
Services	529	698	1,030	2,332	556	676	1,016	1,079	159	6,982	0	15,057
Government	98	226	357	693	122	495	156	371	98	1,610	0	4,226
Others	14	16	14	26	10	12	14	26	7	60	670	869
Total	4,747	5,694	5,202	9,241	2,722	5,223	7,523	10,249	2,381	25,024	670	78,676

1/ The source of injury classification identifies object, substance, exposure or bodily motion which directly produced or inflicted the injury:

A–S Machines
B–S Hand tools
C–S Bodily motion
D–S Working surfaces
E–S Chemicals, heat, heating equip.
F–S Vehicle
G–S Boxes, barrels, containers, packages, (empty or full)
H–S Metal items
I–S Wood items

TABLE 4: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY NATURE FOR 1983[1/]

INDUSTRY	A–N	B–N	C–N	D–N	E–N	F–N	G–N	H–N	OTHER INJURY	OTHER ILLNESS	UNCLAS-SIFIED	TOTAL
Agriculture	5	193	184	77	79	8	30	56	32	3	40	707
Mining	1	157	114	104	31	45	66	68	14	8	43	651
Contract Const.	31	1,576	1,262	677	628	122	114	908	201	47	417	5,983
Manufacturing	188	7,255	5,686	3,777	1,433	528	703	2,071	598	341	1,413	23,993
Transportation	13	3,000	996	1,301	556	91	220	454	291	107	647	7,676
Trade	80	5,366	4,677	2,731	1,107	824	272	1,106	453	136	1,385	18,137
Fin. Ins. Rl. Est.	3	457	264	173	99	12	49	90	59	15	156	1,377
Services	37	5,682	2,526	2,249	920	361	460	832	605	143	1,242	15,057
Government	9	1,422	642	627	294	87	256	236	216	60	377	4,226
Others	2	63	44	20	24	7	2	13	7	2	685	869
Total	369	25,171	16,395	11,736	5,171	2,085	2,172	5,834	2,476	862	6,405	78,676

1/ The nature of injury classification identified the injury in terms of its principal physical characteristics.

A–N Amputation of enucleation
B–N Strain, sprain, dislocation or hernia
C–N Cut, laceration, puncture
D–N Contusion, crushing, bruise
E–N Fracture
F–N Burn or scald
G–N Dermatitis, poisoning, pneumoconiosis, radiation effects
H–N Scratches, abrasions

TABLE 5: ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES BY AFFECTED PART FOR 1983[1/]

INDUSTRY	A–P	B–P	C–P	D–P	E–P	F–P	G–P	OTHER	UNCLAS-SIFIED	TOTAL
Agriculture	52	63	103	106	55	107	156	57	8	707
Mining	43	72	91	82	64	81	104	104	10	651
Contract Const.	349	985	834	804	460	782	1,224	440	105	5,983
Manufacturing	1,321	2,155	4,431	5,359	2,015	3,300	3,596	1,467	349	23,993
Transportation	534	442	916	756	827	1,345	1,682	1,025	149	7,676
Trade	1,152	1,136	3,102	3,680	1,534	2,713	3,181	1,393	246	18,137
Fin. Ins. Rl. Est.	106	91	156	184	115	201	290	199	35	1,377
Services	1,052	755	2,187	2,051	1,339	2,825	2,709	1,769	370	15,057
Government	326	244	507	436	382	598	912	751	70	4,226
Others	18	11	24	34	16	35	43	16	672	869
Total	4,953	5,954	12,351	13,492	6,807	11,987	13,897	7,221	2,014	78,676

1/ The classification identifies the part of body directly affected:
A–P Head, neck
B–P Eye(s)
C–P Upper Extremities
D–P Finger(s)
E–P Trunk
E–P Back
G–P Lower extremities

TABLE 6A
COST DATA BY INJURY CATEGORY FOR 1983

TYPE OF INJURY[1/]	NUMBER OF CASES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
TOTAL	78,676	$20,202,665.49	$17,519,812.37	$37,722,477.86
A–T	25,569	3,902,538.78	4,147,319.99	8,049,858.77
B–T	11,180	4,062,732.18	3,041,819.44	7,104,551.62
C–T	6,884	2,351,505.25	1,548,436.79	3,899,942.04
D–T	14,009	4,648,035.43	4,383,106.08	9,031,141.51
E–T	2,238	361,015.51	471,604.91	832,620.42
F–T	2,968	162,293.15	346,642.14	508,935.29
G–T	137	30,083.09	39,136.49	69,219.58
H–T	1,636	954,630.66	660,162.73	1,614,793.39
Other	14,055	3,729,831.44	2,881,583.80	6,611,415.24

1/ See Table 2 for Type of Injury Classification.

TABLE 6B
COST DATA BY INJURY CATEGORY FOR 1983

SOURCE OF INJURY[1/]	NUMBER OF CASES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
TOTAL	78,676	$20,202,665.49	$17,519,812.37	$37,722,477.86
A–S	4,747	1,610,440.65	1,126,437.94	2,736,878.59
B–S	5,694	792,680.76	873,310.89	1,665,991.65
C–S	5,202	1,631,490.76	1,455,937.44	3,087,428.20
D–S	9,241	3,451,849.97	2,513,065.25	5,964,915.22
E–S	2,722	267,326.07	396,754.79	664,080.86
F–S	5,223	1,881,692.39	1,494,904.96	3,376,597.35
G–S	7,523	2,049,449.22	1,944,520.50	3,993,969.72
H–S	10,249	1,637,716.48	1,774,479.76	3,412,196.24
I–S	2,381	484,096.62	452,077.51	936,174.13
Other	25,694	6,395,922.57	5,488,323.33	11,884,245.90

1/ See Table 3 for Source of Injury Classification.

TABLE 6C
COST DATA BY INJURY CATEGORY FOR 1983

NATURE OF INJURY[1/]	NUMBER OF CASES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
TOTAL	78,676	$20,202,665.49	$17,519,812.37	$37,722,477.86
A–N	369	646,594.17	255,954.64	902,548.81
B–N	25,171	8,335,746.79	7,483,101.80	15,818,848.59
C–N	16,395	2,061,386.84	2,485,247.99	4,546,634.83
D–N	11,736	1,960,316.41	1,878,972.01	3,839,288.42
E–N	5,171	2,914,850.11	1,804,012.69	4,718,862.80
F–N	2,085	363,027.59	445,585.39	808,612.98
G–N	2,172	92,339.93	255,513.06	347,852.99
H–N	5,834	229,390.46	452,496.17	681,886.63
Other	9,743	3,599,013.19	2,458,928.62	6,057,941.81

1/ See Table 4 for Nature of Injury Classification.

TABLE 6D
COST DATA BY INJURY CATEGORY FOR 1983

BODY PART[1/]	NUMBER OF CASES	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
TOTAL	78,676	$20,202,665.49	$17,519,812.37	$37,722,477.86
A–P	4,953	592,847.26	908,850.74	1,501,698.00
B–P	5,954	181,935.28	463,311.00	645,246.28
C–P	12,351	2,599,454.38	2,154,494.45	4,753,948.83
D–P	13,492	2,838,623.78	2,196,491.87	5,035,115.65
E–P	6,807	2,222,841.13	2,543,577.46	4,766,418.59
F–P	11,987	4,409,439.08	3,553,430.46	7,962,869.54
G–P	13,897	3,743,782.24	3,128,293.02	6,872,075.26
Other	9,235	3,613,742.34	2,571,363.37	6,185,105.71

1/ See Table 5 for Part of Body Classification.

TABLE 7
TYPE OF INJURY BY TYPE FOR 1983

TYPE OF CASE[1/]	A–T	B–T	C–T	D–T	E–T	F–T	G–T	H–T	OTHER	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
Temporary Total	24,236	10,441	6,202	13,340	2,094	2,905	124	1,460	1,713	10,485	73,000
Permanent Partial	1,233	646	661	507	127	36	6	133	321	292	3,962
Fatalities	18	3	4	2	1	3	7	19	11	17	85
Others	82	90	17	160	16	24	0	24	1,135	81	1,629
Total	25,569	11,180	6,884	14,009	2,238	2,968	137	1,636	3,180	10,875	78,676

1/ See Table 2 for Type of Injury Classification.

TABLE 8
SOURCE OF INJURY BY TYPE FOR 1983

SOURCE OF INJURY[1/]	A–S	B–S	C–S	D–S	E–S	F–S	G–S	H–S	I–S	OTHER	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
Temporary Total	4,234	5,419	4,906	8,607	2,621	4,821	7,165	9,781	2,294	23,152	0	73,000
Permanent Partial	493	269	241	556	83	325	285	424	77	1,004	205	3,962
Fatalities	3	1	0	1	2	27	1	12	0	38	0	85
Others	17	5	55	77	16	50	72	32	10	830	465	1,629
Total	4,747	5,694	5,202	9,241	2,722	5,223	7,523	10,249	2,381	25,024	670	78,676

1/ See Table 3 for Source of Injury Classification.

TABLE 9
NATURE OF INJURY BY TYPE FOR 1983

NATURE OF INJURY[1/]	A–N	B–N	C–N	D–N	E–N	F–N	G–N	H–N	OTHER INJURY	OTHER ILLNESS	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
Temporary Total	181	23,895	15,620	11,314	4,344	1,946	2,133	5,784	2,285	774	4,724	73,000
Permanent Partial	187	1,019	732	393	793	129	15	37	111	33	513	3,962
Fatalities	0	1	11	1	0	1	3	0	35	21	12	85
Others	1	256	32	28	34	9	21	13	45	34	1,156	1,629
Total	369	25,171	16,395	11,736	5,171	2,085	2,172	5,834	2,476	862	6,405	78,676

1/ See Table 4 for Nature of Injury Classification.

TABLE 10
PART OF BODY AFFECTED BY TYPE FOR 1983

PART OF BODY[1/]	A–P	B–P	C–P	D–P	E–P	F–P	G–P	OTHER	UNCLASSIFIED	TOTAL
Temporary Total	4,522	5,916	11,696	12,439	6,498	11,364	13,161	6,715	689	73,000
Permanent Partial	383	28	597	1,025	215	497	647	320	250	3,962
Fatalities	7	0	0	0	2	1	0	71	4	85
Others	41	10	58	28	92	125	89	115	1,071	1,629
Total	4,953	5,954	12,351	13,492	6,807	11,987	13,897	7,221	2,014	78,676

1/ See Table 5 for Part of Body Classification.

TABLE 11
COST BY INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF DISABILITY FOR 1983

INDUSTRY	COMPENSATION	MEDICAL	TOTAL
Agriculture	$ 197,384.27	$ 174,793.87	$ 372,178.14
TT	73,446.90	121,442.78	194,889.68
PP	121,937.37	53,242.04	175,179.41
Other	2,000.00	109.05	2,109.05
Mining	79,896.18	112,294.23	192,190.41
TT	57,475.67	102,562.37	160,038.04
PP	22,393.44	9,656.86	32,050.30
Other	27.07	75.00	102.07
Contract Const.	2,096,846.93	1,710,338.06	3,807,184.99
TT	698,183.39	1,060,117.50	1,758,300.89
PP	1,397,986.79	644,994.05	2,042,980.84
Other	676.75	5,226.51	5,903.26
Manufacturing	5,838,573.73	4,915,989.60	10,754,563.33
TT	1,974,233.67	3,150,159.77	5,124,393.44
PP	3,841,069.15	1,761,710.07	5,602,779.22
Other	23,270.91	4,119.76	27,390.67
Transportation	2,221,538.87	1,793,127.53	4,014,666.40
TT	1,101,380.00	1,308,866.33	2,410,246.33
PP	1,110,543.94	481,804.16	1,592,348.10
Other	9,614.93	2,457.04	12,071.97
Trade	3,996,256.86	3,863,079.41	7,859,336.27
TT	1,311,794.48	2,591,399.46	3,903,193.94
PP	2,576,491.00	1,253,586.42	3,830,077.42
Other	107,971.38	18,093.53	126,064.91
Fin., Ins., Rl. Est.	309,991.71	327,842.39	637,834.10
TT	101,021.19	244,114.83	345,136.02
PP	208,970.52	83,622.56	292,593.08
Other	0.00	105.00	105.00
Services	3,367,093.09	3,191,786.57	6,558,879.66
TT	1,126,288.14	2,127,329.46	3,253,617.60
PP	2,238,534.17	1,061,302.28	3,299,836.45
Other	2,270.78	3,154.83	5,425.61
Government	813,335.36	736,376.38	1,549,711.74
TT	320,456.01	506,175.17	826,631.18
PP	488,060.50	225,899.14	713,959.64
Other	4,818.85	4,302.07	9,120.92
All Others	1,281,748.49	694,184.33	1,975,932.82
TT	89,676.53	172,043.93	261,720.46
PP	1,050,835.24	316,769.42	1,367,604.66
Other	141,236.72	205,370.98	346,607.70
Grand Total	20,202,565.49	17,519,812.37	37,722,477.86
TT	6,853,955.98	11,384,211.60	18,238,167.58
PP	13,056,822.12	5,892,587.00	18,949,409.12
Other	291,887.39	243,013.77	534,901.16

TT - Temporary Total
PP - Permanent Partial
Other - Temporary Partial, Permanent Total, Fatalities and Records Unknown

TABLE 12
COST BY TYPE OF DISABILITY BY COUNTY FOR 1983

County	Temporary Total	Permanent Partial	Fatalities	Other
Adair	$ 81,999.05	$ 27,133.57	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Andrew	16,178.19	34,594.51	0.00	1,704.25
Atchison	7,896.18	49,938.35	0.00	0.00
Audrain	99,462.75	106,111.99	0.00	0.00
Barry	119,972.12	27,241.30	0.00	0.00
Barton	46,075.07	3,614.40	0.00	0.00
Bates	57,456.46	5,373.31	0.00	281.67
Benton	11,995.15	16,182.74	99,999.99	0.00
Bollinger	5,805.10	6,066.88	0.00	0.00
Boone	381,660.41	264,047.56	0.00	116.42
Buchanan	508,183.04	692,701.00	0.00	662.68
Butler	127,618.05	80,582.51	0.00	0.00
Caldwell	6,885.21	500.00	0.00	0.00
Callaway	112,572.13	64,948.29	0.00	0.00
Camden	77,234.97	51,928.19	0.00	0.00
Cape Girardeau	169,937.38	272,475.86	0.00	655.00
Carroll	20,741.81	29,764.45	0.00	125.00
Carter	37,828.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cass	79,530.09	61,501.64	0.00	0.00
Cedar	21,939.69	6,918.06	0.00	0.00
Chariton	15,428.77	26,751.61	0.00	0.00
Christian	27,811.40	41,331.77	0.00	0.00
Clark	12,504.78	22,969.22	0.00	0.00
Clay	497,193.05	976,802.73	0.00	1,116.62
Clinton	20,723.11	37,422.87	2,000.00	0.00
Cole	189,288.88	145,795.71	0.00	215.00
Cooper	34,891.95	10,907.23	2,000.00	0.00
Crawford	41,953.53	24,229.25	0.00	0.00
Dade	26,770.96	7,352.56	0.00	0.00
Dallas	13,723.47	8,774.77	0.00	0.00
Daviess	19,407.83	25,937.38	0.00	0.00
DeKalb	5,342.04	407.11	0.00	0.00
Dent	36,202.99	22,104.42	0.00	0.00
Douglas	14,550.69	6,879.97	0.00	0.00
Dunklin	101,318.66	69,962.55	0.00	0.00
Franklin	272,347.42	75,829.20	0.00	0.00
Gasconade	24,084.94	46,693.47	0.00	0.00
Gentry	9,747.87	11,882.70	0.00	0.00
Greene	721,124.21	1,055,788.64	0.00	4,559.46
Grundy	32,174.13	23,309.26	0.00	115.71
Harrison	21,782.79	23,246.70	0.00	1,034.82
Henry	80,006.72	9,580.08	0.00	0.00
Hickory	3,777.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Holt	23,870.24	1,641.50	0.00	0.00
Howard	23,714.79	0.00	2,893.38	0.00
Howell	83,875.50	85,248.93	0.00	0.00
Iron	38,906.28	14,242.41	0.00	0.00
Jackson	2,769,511.60	3,942,381.29	2,000.00	10,724.36
Jasper	477,701.13	372,309.63	0.00	3,391.20
Jefferson	303,140.34	98,484.21	0.00	25.00
Johnson	41,798.09	61,154.07	0.00	18.00
Knox	4,659.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Laclede	97,687.37	94,276.53	0.00	1,332.18
Lafayette	88,487.77	53,151.67	0.00	0.00
Lawrence	83,586.85	68,831.84	0.00	0.00
Lewis	12,536.97	21,773.33	0.00	0.00
Lincoln	36,967.99	11,164.63	0.00	0.00
Linn	84,332.62	85,952.43	0.00	528.16
Livingston	38,207.38	51,687.78	0.00	0.00
Livingston	$ 38,207.38	$ 51,687.78	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
McDonald	44,290.08	53,619.59	0.00	0.00
Macon	46,001.74	34,523.96	0.00	0.00
Madison	22,338.48	31,271.05	0.00	0.00
Maries	2,470.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marion	69,399.20	54,487.02	0.00	0.00
Mercer	640.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
Miller	39,808.46	26,753.63	0.00	0.00
Mississippi	33,505.01	28,465.04	0.00	0.00
Moniteau	19,426.49	13,364.16	0.00	0.00
Monroe	29,745.33	45,364.25	0.00	0.00
Montgomery	16,097.14	7,213.23	0.00	0.00
Morgan	18,326.37	15,262.13	0.00	0.00
New Madrid	106,807.05	131,234.47	0.00	0.00
Newton	143,620.81	94,226.28	0.00	0.00
Nodaway	53,314.72	20,014.71	0.00	160.50
Oregon	13,575.32	19,410.54	0.00	0.00
Osage	40,557.62	10,007.75	0.00	0.00
Ozark	6,913.23	15,619.17	0.00	30.00
Pemiscot	25,049.00	22,029.77	0.00	0.00
Perry	38,551.90	13,939.99	0.00	0.00
Pettis	96,504.74	205,759.10	0.00	964.88
Phelps	77,939.35	101,934.09	0.00	0.00
Pike	56,696.82	21,811.50	0.00	0.00
Platte	106,076.43	151,708.55	0.00	235.50
Polk	40,266.00	14,171.73	0.00	0.00
Pulaski	41,729.34	54,879.56	0.00	0.00
Putnam	2,869.94	26,210.99	0.00	0.00
Ralls	14,677.92	5,844.34	0.00	0.00
Randolph	108,210.45	82,608.22	2,000.00	155.00
Ray	34,896.27	85,801.84	0.00	0.00
Reynolds	27,544.87	36,818.14	0.00	0.00
Ripley	13,795.59	5,287.66	0.00	0.00
St. Charles	368,327.70	289,132.65	0.00	924.75
St. Clair	5,737.80	10,860.32	0.00	0.00
Ste. Genevieve	49,597.73	38,219.42	0.00	0.00
St. Francois	130,373.21	92,847.33	0.00	0.00
St. Louis City	1,733,739.45	1,436,417.05	2,834.06	13,108.66
St. Louis County	4,135,560.37	3,083,392.80	2,000.00	6,010.95
Saline	232,631.32	266,490.83	0.00	62.00
Schuyler	3,899.80	913.52	0.00	0.00
Scotland	14,977.10	24,179.53	0.00	0.00
Scott	147,032.77	224,794.93	16,000.00	57.00
Shannon	21,954.44	12,063.15	0.00	0.00
Shelby	10,613.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stoddard	72,745.29	38,824.33	0.00	0.00
Stone	41,389.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sullivan	12,549.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
Taney	51,292.56	54,026.35	0.00	516.11
Texas	55,555.91	46,633.83	0.00	0.00
Vernon	65,591.41	47,044.32	0.00	0.00
Warren	74,750.50	44,792.77	0.00	2,487.51
Washington	34,110.25	33,824.51	0.00	0.00
Wayne	17,167.74	49,441.47	0.00	0.00
Webster	26,277.90	4,013.04	0.00	1,509.18
Worth	386.96	5,642.84	0.00	0.00
Wright	46,017.81	20,039.73	0.00	0.00
Out-of-State	1,122,127.26	2,258,287.88	109.05	350,236.91
Total	$18,238,167.58	$18,949,409.12	$131,836.48	$403,064.68

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Missouri became the ninth state to establish a statutory commission on the status of women when Senate Bill 261 was passed by the Seventy-fourth General Assembly. Effective since 1967, its purposes are to conduct research projects and make studies as to the legal status of women and to the equality or the inequality of opportunity afforded women in government, politics, education, business, professions, sciences, arts, and social services; and to encourage the advancement of women in these areas; utilize the reservoir of women's talents for the best interests of our communities and state; cooperate with other agencies, public and private, in securing such objectives; present an annual report to the governor and to the general assembly of its activities and findings and any suggested legislative or administrative changes which aid in accomplishing its objectives.

To improve the economic status of women, the commission reviews the development and design of training and employment programs to assure the inclusion of females. Such efforts serve to promote the Missouri economy through the fullest utilization of the skills of all persons. As a long term goal in meeting its basic statutory requirements, the commission reviews existing and proposed laws to assure the legislative and legal rights of women are represented.

The Missouri commission is a member of the National Association of Commissions for Women (NACW).

The NACW, a confederation of official state and local commissions on the status of women, serves to assist commissions in achieving their goals by presenting ways and means and procedures to be used to eliminate sex-based discrimination.

The president of the NACW addressed the first statewide meeting, in November, of the Missouri Commission, themed "Renewal, Re-energize, and Recommit, with women in attendance from throughout the state. For this meeting, the Commission received some funding from private donations.

The part commissions are taking in eliminating sex-based discrimination continues to increase in scope and effectiveness. The initial efforts of most state and local commissions to research and publish reports on women's status are a far cry from the sophisticated and knowledgeable efforts now being exerted by the majority of commissions to bring about change in the economic and social fabric of the nation.

Many techniques for implementing commission objectives have emerged and improved over the past 15 years. In addition, many new national and countless local women's organizations have appeared and other organizations have focused their programs increasingly on "women's issues". The base of participation has widened dramatically as women in unions, business, education, and government; in rural and urban settings; in homemaking; volunteer; and women from every racial, ethnic, and religious group now share a common concern for the development and utilization of the female potential. As this growth has taken place, the need to work together in coalitions and to develop networks has become imperative. The interaction, cohesion, and mutually supportive activity of women's networks have created a significant force for change.

Commissions on the status of women have a unique opportunity and responsibility in this network. As public bodies, created either by the chief executive or the legislative branch of government, commissions have more immediate access to various public agencies, can speak with a certain authority, and have resources available that are very useful. Often, commissions provide leadership in bringing together disparate groups for a common purpose and serve as catalysts in stimulating concerted action. By staying currently informed of the various programs and products of the organizations within their jurisdictions, commissions are themselves resources; they can redirect their own efforts as necessary to complement and reenforce the total activity.

The 15 members, each appointed for a three year term by the director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, are representative of a cross section of the citizenry. Members of the Commission on the Status of Women serve without salary.

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED

To address the problems of the disabled veterans of World War II, President Harry S. Truman in 1947 declared the need for and created a Federal agency to meet the job needs and provide employment opportunities. This agency known as the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped began to develop programs to meet the needs of the disabled. One of the primary demands was the need for a nationwide network of volunteer units to provide information about employment, housing, transportation, medical, and various other problems being faced by those with disabling conditions. In a period of two years, this network of state agencies was formed and Missouri's Governor's Committee on Employment

of the Handicapped became a member of this information and advocacy system.

The Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped is an appointive body of twenty-six (26) volunteers. The Governor in consort with the Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DOLIR) appoints a chairperson. The Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations appoints the twenty-five (25) members at large to represent business and industry, labor, state agencies, veterans, medical and health, welfare, educational and religious groups, and organizations for and of the disabled. Each committee member is appointed for a four year term.

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

The Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped has a staff of six people. The Executive Secretary is the principal administrative office and has the responsibility to maintain an ongoing daily program to meet the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped goals. The Administrative Assistant/Area Coordinator is the principal legislative promoter and works in the out-state areas to promote chapter development and advocacy work. There are two Area Coordinators, one in Kansas City, and one in St. Louis, whose principle responsibility is to work with and keep local chapters active and to provide assistance to people who have disabilities. The Program Assistant maintains all the mailing lists, produces the quarterly newsletter, and develops all the logistical services necessary for the "Ability Counts" Report Writing and Poster Contest. The Secretary maintains the files and does general clerical work for all other staff members.

The primary goal of the GCEH is to achieve equality of opportunity for job seekers who have handicaps. The methods used in achieving this goal are awareness, ability and accessibility.

The GCEH works with:

1. Employers, to make them aware of the job needs and abilities of handicapped job seekers;

2. Handicapped individuals, to give them a better understanding of the rehabilitation and job placement services available to them and to encourage them to use these services, and

3. Communities, to aid them in improving accessibility for the handicapped where they live, work and play.

STATEWIDE OUTREACH

Local chapters of the GCEH have been developed throughout the state to help personalize the efforts of the local areas. Problems vary from area to area and the solution to problems must reflect this individuality. To date, sixteen chapters are in operation, located in Cape Girardeau, Chillicothe, Columbia, Cuba, Jefferson City, Joplin, Kansas City, Lebanon, Mountain View/West Plains, Pemiscot/Dunklin/New Madrid Counties, Poplar Bluff, Dexter, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Springfield, Waynesville/Crocker. Several other locations have been designated expansions and the organizational processes are in motion for these locations. It is the GCEH goal to have local chapters in 25 designated areas throughout the state.

The GCEH sponsors many statewide activities to help promote the hiring of the disabled. Through contests, seminars, job fairs, news releases, newsletters, film library and appearances all over the state, the GCEH is making the public aware of the needs and the abilities of the handicapped in Missouri. To add emphasis to this, the GCEH sponsors an award program to give recognition to both large and small employers, to outstanding service by a medical doctor, to exemplary handicapped employees of the State of Missouri, and when warranted the Governor's trophy, to an outstanding handicapped individual who has made very meaningful contributions to the handicapped movement. This program honors both individual achievement and employers commitment to hiring the disabled. A further program sponsored by the GCEH is the "Ability Counts" Journalism and Poster contest. This program, promoted in the schools across the state, is serving as a very helpful educational tool. Students entering the contests have to do much research for their written essays and their colorful posters. Through the research process, these students become aware of the real abilities of those persons with disabilities and thus become another promoter of disability issues and awareness. Through this year, Missouri has had seven students place in the National contests sponsored by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. The most recent National honor was in May of 1984 when the 1st place winner of Missouri placed in the National Postergraphics contest. The Missouri State Labor Council AFL-CIO, the Chapter No. 1 of the Disabled American Veterans in St. Louis and the United Commercial Travelers provide the award monies for the statewide contest winners.

DECADE OF THE DISABLED

In 1983, the United Nations declared the period 1983-1992 as the Decade of the Disabled. President Ronald Reagan and Governor Christopher S. Bond concurred and signed proclamations for the nation and the state of Missouri thus making this a declaration of utmost importance in continuing the gains that have been made by the handicapped and disabled. Many special events sponsored by local chapters were held throughout the states. These included workshops on Accessibility, Employment, and Barrier Awareness. Displays were set up in conjunction with special handicap awareness days and National Employ the Handicapped Week in October. Resource rooms were provided for printed material, films and video tapes and staff personnel presented more than 100 programs to various groups across the state. As a result of increased cooperation with many public and private agencies which provide services to the handicapped and disabled, more individuals are being served and a broader and more comprehensive range of services is available.

RESOURCE DIRECTORY

The GCEH publishes and keeps current a Directory of Organization Resources for Handicapped. This directory lists state and local offices for appropriate Missouri State Divisions, state and private agencies and sheltered workshops that serve the disabled, as well as providing the names of individuals to contact at each location. Also available is an Access Guide developed by Bruce Scott of Kansas City. The guide has inspection forms and provides the specifications needed for accessibility. Another publication that was developed by the

GCEH staff during 1982 is the local chapter Organizational Development Handbook. This booklet was published as a guide for the organizational process of a local chapter that would encompass all disabling conditions; however its format is usable and adaptable to the organizational efforts of many different types of groups. These publications, as well as many other pamphlets, are available by calling the GCEH toll-free number 1-800-392-8249.

DEAF INTERPRETER SERVICE

The GCEH works on the issues that are common to many disability groups, but due to the unique communication problem, a special effort was made to deal with the deaf community. The staff recognized this problem, wrote a proposal and received funding to provide assistance to hearing impaired people in their business with state, county and municipal governments. The program design is for the Jefferson City office to maintain an up-to-date list of qualified sign language interpreters and act as a contracting agent for the interpreter services as they are needed. All units of state, county and local governments were notified of this service and many have utilized the service to effect total communications with the hearing impaired in their day to day dealings with government operations. The office in Jefferson City and the office in St. Louis are equipped with Tele-typewriter (TTY) or a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD). The Kansas City office is now able to access Deafnet, the network of relay TTY's and TDD's serving the hearing impaired.

EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVE

During 1982, workshops entitled "Pathways to Employment" were held in St. Louis and Kansas City. These workshops brought together people from Special Education, Vocational Education, Career Counselors, Parents of Disabled Youth, Disabled Adults, Job Placement and Employment Counselors and Business and Industry. From these workshops, a cooperative handicapped jobs program was begun in Kansas City. This program is a cooperative arrangement between a private organization called Handicapped Opportunities Project (HOP) and the Division of Employment Security with the Kansas City office of the GCEH serving as the liaison. It has been expanded to include both Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas. The staff of the GCEH is now in the process of organizing this Job Skills Bank in St. Louis and again creating a special handicapped employment program. The program in St. Louis is a function of a subcommittee of the St. Louis Chapter of the GCEH.

ACCESSIBILITY

Accessibility to state offices and state services is still a critical issue. The GCEH continues to work with many state agencies and offices to develop guidelines and provide a program to enable the State of Missouri to serve all of it's citizens. The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations has determined that not only are its owned facilities to be accessible, but also all leased facilities must meet the same requirements. DOLIR is the only department in state government to make this commitment. Much advocacy and technical assistance service has been provided to county and municipal governments in the area of facility accessibility. Much more is still to be done. If Missouri is determined that all of it's citizens are to be treated equally and fairly, all departments of state, county and municipal government must follow the lead step of DOLIR.

In its efforts to develop a greater degree of cooperation with other state agencies providing services to the disabled, the GCEH has cooperative, working agreements with the Division of Employment Security, Division of Workers' Compensation, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Bureau for the Blind.

Through these cooperative agreements a coordinated effort is made in dealing with the disabled. These cooperative relationships are essential to insure maximum utilization of the services available to the handicapped persons so that productive employment may be obtained to insure that the severely handicapped person receives effective employment development services.

The Missouri GCEH has continued to improve the services to the job seekers and assist them to find employment and to become a contributing member of the community.

Advocacy contacts to answer questions, provide printed material, or assist with problems have been in excess of five thousand.

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

As a guide to the interpretation and application of this law (Missouri Employment Security Law), the public policy of this state is declared to be as follows: Economic insecurity due to unemployment is a serious menace to the health, morals, and welfare of the people of this state resulting in a public calamity. The legislature, therefore, declares that in its considered judgment the public good and the general welfare of the citizens of this state require the enactment of this measure, under the police powers of the state, for compulsory setting aside of unemployment reserves to be used for the benefit of persons unemployed through no fault of their own. This law shall be liberally construed to accomplish its purpose to promote employment security both by increasing opportunities for jobs through the maintenance of a system of public employment offices and by providing for the payment of compensation to individuals in respect to their unemployment. (Missouri Statutes).

The Division of Employment Security, through its director, is responsible for administration of job service, labor market information, and unemployment insurance programs in the state.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

The Wagner-Peyser Act (Act of June 6, 1933 - 29 USC 49 et seq.) as amended, provides the initial legislative basis for the establishment of the United States Employment Service and its affiliated State employment services.

The Federal Unemployment Insurance Tax Act provisions under the Social Security Act of 1935 first went into effect January 1937.

THE DIVISION

Costs of operating the Division, and the major part of its program costs, are paid from federal grants. These grants are derived from federal payroll taxes paid by employers and are made available by Congressional appropriations. Some special programs are funded by different federal grants through other state and federal agencies.

Contributions paid by Missouri employers as defined in the Employment Security Law are state funds set aside for the sole purpose of providing funds for the payment of weekly benefits to qualified claimants.

At the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1984, Missouri's Employment Security Program, with its predecessors, ended its fifty-first year of operation.

The objectives of the program are three-fold. They are:

(1) to find employment for the unemployed.

(2) to collect taxes (officially called contributions) from employers in order to build up a fund to provide unemployment insurance payments for persons unemployed through no fault of their own, and

(3) to pay unemployment insurance (officially called benefits) to those who are eligible under the law and are unemployed through no fault of their own.

To provide employment services and unemployment insurance services, 48 Division of Employment Security local offices were in operation throughout the State in fiscal year 1984.

To accomplish the Division's essential work, computerized systems promote streamlined central and local office operations and contribute to efficient use of staff and management information in program administration.

Included in economic data produced by the Division for the state and for use in national labor market estimates are: regular statewide and area estimates of the labor force, employment, unemployment, hours worked, earnings and labor turnover, resident labor market information used in Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), and occupation information.

As of June 30, 1984, the Division had a total of 1,815 employees. There were 1,605 permanent, and 210 temporary. Of the permanent staff, 695 were assigned to the central office and 910 to the local offices throughout the state. Temporary personnel totaled 6 in the central office and 204 in local offices.

THE LABOR MARKET ENVIRONMENT

Fiscal Year 1984 was a year of unbroken economic recovery and improvement in the condition of Missouri's labor markets.

The reovery had been in progress for more than half a year when the fiscal year began, but improvement was just beginning to be observed in the state's labor markets. Total employment had shown only a little improvement since the trough in late 1982 and was still well below the peak reached in 1979. When seasonal movements were taken into account, unemployment had continued to edge up in the early months of calendar year 1983, a typical occurrence in the early phases of an economic recovery. As the new fiscal year began, total employment began to increase more rapidly, and unemployment began to drop.

Near-boom economic conditions prevailed during much of the fiscal year, as economic growth continued to outstrip forecasts. National employment rapidly passed the peak recorded before the beginning of the recession, and unemployment fell sharply, dropping to a seasonally adjusted rate of 7.1 percent by the end of the fiscal year, the lowest in more than four years.

The direction of these changes was mirrored in the Missouri labor markets, as employment climbed rapidly and unemployment dropped faster than expected. The magnitude of the drop in unemployment, bot nationally and in Missouri, was aided by the relative moderation of the rate of growth of the labor force. In the economic recoveries of the 1970s, unemployment dropped only slowly because rapid labor force growth kept upward pressure on unemployment even in the face of considerable employment growth.

The fiscal year annual average data shown in the accompanying table point up some of the improvement that took place over the year, but even greater improvement is shown by year-end-to-year-end comparisons. By the end of FY 1984, total employment in Missouri was running about 100,000 higher than a year earlier and had exceeded its previous peak. Unemployment had decreased by 67,000 from the end of FY 1983, and the unemployment rate had dropped by nearly three percentage points.

One note of moderation in the data is that the number of nonfarm payroll jobs in the state, as estimated by a survey of employers, grew considerably more slowly than total employment. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment, though up considerably during the recovery, had still not returned to pre-recession levels by the end of FY 1984.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - 1983 ANNUAL AVERAGES

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

	FY 1984	FY 1983	FY 1982	FY 1981	Change Between 1983-1984	Change Between 1982-1983	Change Between 1981-1982
Civilian Labor Force	2,366,000	2,336,000	2,304,000	2,321,000	+30,000	+32,000	-17,000
Employment	2,162,000	2,098,000	2,112,000	2,144,000	+64,000	-14,000	-32,000
Unemployment	204,000	238,000	192,000	177,000	-34,000	+46,000	+15,000
Unemployment Rate	8.6%	10.2%	8.3%	7.6%	-1.6	+1.9	+0.7
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	1,935,000	1,913,000	1,938,000	1,962,000	+22,000	-25,000	-24,000
Manufacturing	411,000	398,000	419,000	429,000	+13,000	-21,000	-10,000
Nonmanufacturing	1,524,000	1,515,000	1,519,000	1,533,000	+9,000	-4,000	-14,000

JOB SERVICE

Through its network of Job Service offices, the Division of Employment Security provides placement and referral services to the applicants and employers of the State of Missouri.

PLACEMENT

The Job Service solicits and receives job openings from employers. Applicants visit the Job Service Offices looking for work. An interviewer reviews the applicants' work experience, education, and other qualifications and then matches these qualifications to the best available job.

A computerized matching system is available in each office to match applicants with jobs. Any job order entered into the Job Bank System can be accessed by each office in the State by use of a terminal connected to the central computer in Jefferson City.

Interviewers are encouraged to develop a close relationship with employers, and visit the employers' facilities to gain a better understanding of the type of applicants an employer needs. Employers are encouraged to visit the Job Service Local Offices to observe the operation and see the type of applicants available in the applicant matching file.

JOB BANK

Job Bank is a computerized job order file listing all job openings given by employers to Job Service Offices on-line via CRT (Cathode Ray Tube).

The Missouri Job Bank, which started in St. Louis as the second automated Job Bank in the Nation, operates statewide and in 10 Illinois and 12 Kansas Offices. Through this automated system these Job Service Offices are linked together to assist employers by recruiting throughout the entire Job Bank system for qualified applicants. Job applicants also have assurance that their application can be matched against job orders in the entire Job Bank network of Job Service Offices.

JOB MATCHING

Computerized Job Matching has been implemented and is operational in all the local offices in Missouri including the five counties in Kansas, included in the Kansas City metropolitan area, and the six counties in Illinois, included in the St. Louis metropolitan area.

Job Matching utilizes the computer to match applicant qualifications and preferences against employer job specifications instantaneously via the Cathode Ray Tube terminals.

Services to applicants and employers can be performed faster and more efficiently with this system.

EMPLOYER SERVICES

Personal contact with employers is maintained by 61 Employer Services Representatives (ESR) in 43 of the 48 local offices. Information offered by the ESR includes explanation of services available from Job Service, such as placement (Job Bank, Order Taking, Selection, Referral, National Job Bank), Special Applicant Services (Minority, Veterans, Handicapped, Youth, Female and Older Workers), Counseling, Testing, Job Training Partnership Act, Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, Work Incentive Program, Job Corps, Trade Act Assistance Program, Labor Market Information and Affirmative Action Data. The local office manager and selected staff maintain the personal contact in the five offices that do not have an ESR assigned.

In addition to personal visits and telephone contacts, each local office conducts seminars on Job Service functions for employers in office administrative areas. These meetings are sponsored by the local Job Service Employer Committee.

All of the services are performed in order to serve the employer and the applicant more efficiently. The major focus is matching employer needs with qualified personnel.

INTERSTATE CLEARANCE SYSTEM

The Interstate Clearance System operating through a nationwide network of Local Job Service Offices provides service to employers by locating, selecting, and referring qualified workers from other areas when qualified workers are not available locally. Service is also provided applicants by referring them to suitable job openings when they desire employment elsewhere or when they cannot be placed locally and will accept employment elsewhere. The Interstate Clearance System supplements other employment service activities by providing information about current labor area supply and demand.

JOB SERVICE EMPLOYER COMMITTEES (JSEC)

The purpose of Job Service Employer Committees (JSEC) is to significantly improve Employment Service operations at all levels.

This is accomplished by developing Job Service Employer Committees to audit, advise, and recommend changes to each local Job Service office manager. The managers, in turn, work with and through their staffs to implement changes to improve the effectiveness of the worker delivery system.

By improving communications with the employer community and maintaining a statewide linkage, Job Service can be a more effective and efficient provider of employment services.

JSEC Committees have sponsored numerous meetings to discuss unemployment insurance, Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, Appeals, Contributions, and Job Training Partnership Act with employers during Fiscal Year 1984.

Job Service Employer Committees have continued active in all 48 local offices.

RURAL SERVICE

Rural Service attempts to provide a full range of employment opportunities to rural Missourians. Local and branch Job Service offices are located in rural areas of the State to serve rural people. These offices are not designated as rural or urban because they aim to serve all people and provide a full range of services.

All local office staff have been trained to deliver a full range of Job Service services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and to provide services to those migrant and seasonal farmworkers who seek our assistance as well as those whom we contact through outreach efforts.

Agricultural employers who hire year-round employees are assisted by the Job Service to find qualified workers through local, state and national computerized matching systems.

Primary seasonal crop activity is centered in the Bootheel area for spring vegetables and summer peaches and melons. Fall activity is centered around the Lexington and Waverly areas for apple harvesting.

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT (TJTC)

The purpose of this program is to provide an advantage in the labor market for those people who have the most difficulty in obtaining employment. The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program provides a federal income tax credit for employers who hire individuals from any of nine target groups within the work force: economically disadvantaged youth, Vietnam era veterans, ex-felons, Vocational Rehabilitation Referrals, cooperative education participants, supplemental security income recipients, general assistance recipients, aid to families with dependent children recipients, and summer youth employees.

TJTC is a cost-effective way of increasing private sector employment opportunities by offering tax-paying businesses a direct incentive to make more and better jobs available to the disadvantaged and to retain these workers in the critical first two years of employment.

The credit applies to wages paid to those employees who are certified by Employment Security, and is applicable for two full years. The credit amounts to 50 percent of the first $6,000 in wages the first year and 25 percent the second year. A new group, "Summer Youth", has been included for the 1983 and 1984 Fiscal Year, with a tax credit of 85 percent of the first $3,000 in wages paid for a maximum of 90 days, between May 1 and September 15.

During Fiscal Year 1984, a total of 13,800 individuals were certified during the first ten months of the fiscal year for the State of Missouri.

The incorporation of TJTC as a part of the placement process has increased the effectiveness of the program resulting in additional job orders and placements.

ALIEN LABOR CERTIFICATION

The entire program of alien labor certification is strictly regulated by law - from the filing of a request for a worker by the employer to the ultimate decision-making and the ensuing notification by the U.S. Department of Labor.

An alien who wishes to immigrate for the purpose of employment (instead of on another basis, such as close relationship to U.S. citizens) is not eligible to obtain a visa or legally enter the United States until the Department of Labor has determined and certified to the Department of State and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service that:

1. Qualified United States workers are not available, and
2. Employment of the alien would not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of the workers in the United States who are similarly employed.

The Missouri Job Service is responsible for the processing of forms and any required documents or written contracts after they have been completed by the employer and/or the alien.

The Department of Labor forms used for requesting certification of an alien may be obtained at any Missouri Job Service local office, Immigration and Naturalization Service office, or from the Consulate in the foreign country where the alien claims residency.

SERVICES TO THE VETERAN

The Missouri Division of Employment Security will continue to provide preferential treatment for veterans in accordance with the mandate of the Wagner-Peyser Act.

Local Veterans Employment Representatives (LVER's) and Disabled Veterans Representatives (DVR's) are specifically designated for veterans activities within the Division and assure performance standards for veterans are attained.

Assistance is provided to employers (and their subcontractors) who have Federal Contracts to meet the requirement of providing affirmative action in employment and advancement in employment for qualified disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam Era.

The Division offers a veterans on-the-job training program via the Emergency Veterans Job Training Act (EVJTA). The program is operated jointly with the Veterans Administration and provides employers with 50% of the starting wage of employed, qualified veterans (up to $10,000).

Veterans Reemployment Rights is an aspect of veterans benefits with which the Division provides assistance to veterans.

Monitoring of all veterans services will be conducted by the State Veterans Program Supervisor as well as other Veterans Employment Service staff.

SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED

Extensive efforts, with sensitive acknowledgment of the needs of the Handicapped, are made by the Agency to provide employers and the public with information concerning the contributions handicapped individuals make to the labor force and the economy.

Job Service participates with other state agencies in the Cooperative Agreement for Handicapped Job Seekers. This involves all facets of rehabilitation, training and placement efforts on behalf of the handicapped applicant. Job Service works in conjunction with the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, local job fairs for handicapped individuals and National Employ the Handicapped Week. Each local office has a Handicap Specialist available to assist handicapped clients.

SERVICES TO THE OLDER WORKER

The local Job Service offices place special emphasis on providing the full range of employment services to applicants forty years of age or older.

This age group is not discriminated against in seeking employment or entering training programs. The Older Worker Specialist in each local office assists the older worker in overcoming barriers to employment.

Special job seeking skill training is offered to specially qualified applicants 55 years of age and over in seven of our local offices. On-the-job training contracts are also available through designated employers who are able and willing to hire this special applicant group. These special services are possible through a contract with the Division of Manpower Planning.

Local observances of National Employ the Older Workers week is one of the many efforts undertaken to inform the public and especially employers of the capability of the older worker.

SERVICES TO YOUTH APPLICANTS

Staff are available in local Job Service offices to provide job development and referral assistance to applicants between the ages of 16 and 21 years of age.

Services are provided to in-school and out-of-school youth from high school, junior college and college settings. In addition to job development and referral, services include presentations on labor market information and career opportunities to students, teachers and community organizations, organizing and participating in job fairs and instruction in job seeking skills.

Under special contract with the Division of Manpower Planning through the Private Industry Council, Job Service has conducted summer youth programs in some areas of the State. Work experience, school to work transition, job seeking skills clubs and an in school seminar on occupational exploration have been the special programs administered by Job Service.

Job development, referral and placement are the major focus of youth services.

SERVICES TO MINORITY APPLICANTS

The minority group program is designed to provide technical assistance to employers, applicants, and community groups to assure that effective employment services are made available to all groups. All Job Service operations and procedures are conducted within the full meaning and intent of state and federal Civil Rights Statutes.

The State Linkage Coordinator has the responsibility of maintaining cooperation between this Agency and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance for the purpose of assisting private sector employers in meeting equal employment opportunity obligations regarding employment of minorities.

COUNSELING

Employment counseling assistance is available for those applicants desiring to evaluate their occupational goals and work search plans. Young workers, re-entrants to the labor market, and workers experiencing job changes because of technology or physical causes, use the professional counseling services available in Job Service offices.

Individuals needing assistance may be referred by other local office staff, by other community agencies, or may request counseling assistance themselves.

Counselors aid individuals in evaluating their interests, values, and abilities as they relate to the world of work. Aptitude testing, labor market information and opportunities for training and education may be explored.

In several offices, counselors offer workshops in Job Seeking and Keeping Skills. The majority of the unemployed experience difficulties presenting themselves appropriately to employers, therefore, these workshops have proved to be of great value.

The counseling program is evaluated quarterly. The emphasis of the evaluation is on quality with regard to the appropriateness of the service provided and on the positive outcomes. During FY 84, 58 percent of the individuals counseled entered work, training or education.

All larger Job Service offices have counseling services available. Counseling assistance is also available in Work Incentive Programs.

THE TRADE ACT OF 1974

The Trade Act of 1974 was enacted to provide assistance to workers separated from employment due to increased imports of goods and products. Job Service is responsible for assisting displaced workers in finding equivalent employment or, when necessary, to upgrade their skills through vocational or on-the-job training enabling them to obtain other suitable employment.

During FY 84, employment services were provided to approximately 1,200 new applicants who lost their jobs due to imports. Since April 1975, Job Service offices have provided employability services to 26,550 different applicants separated from 137 Missouri firms affected by Trade Act legislation.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The Food Stamp Program was implemented under the Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service by an Act of Congress in 1964. The Act was amended in January 1971 to include the requirement of work registration for Food Stamp recipients. The Act was further amended in January 1981, to require Job Search as a part of the work registration process for able bodied individuals.

The work registration function is accomplished by a cooperative agreement between the Division of Family Services and the Division of Employment Security. The local Job Service Office carries out the congressional intent of the work test by referral of employable Food Stamp recipients to suitable employment or training. In addition, many individuals are asked to do individual job search activity on their own if suitable job openings are not available.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)

The Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 represents a federal commitment to help prepare people with serious employment barriers to be productive member of the labor force. Replacing the 1973 Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, the new legislation operates through a locally based program delivery system to provide remedial education, training, and employment assistance to low income and long-term unemployed youth and adults.

The Job Training Partnership Act enables the private and public sectors to equalize their authority over all aspects of local policy making, planning, administration, and program operations. Private sector expertise, resources, and support is utilized to tailor publicly financed training programs within the local economy. Decisions on how federal funds will be administered and managed are made at the local level with localities given maximum flexibility to decide the type and amount of program assistance to be provided using federal funds.

The Division of Employment Security operates a variety of contract programs in each of the Service Delivery Areas operated under the Job Training Partnership Act. Many of these contracts are extensions of responsibilities established beginning as early as 1962 under the Manpower Development and Training Act. In other cases, additional services have been provided on a contract basis to provide higher levels of service to significant levels of population.

SKILL TRAINING

The primary purpose of Institutional Skill Training is to provide JTPA eligible individuals lacking occupational skills an entry level skill which will improve their ability to enter the labor market in a training-related occupation and lead to economic self-sufficiency.

There are three distinct processes involved in a skill training program. The first process is the selection of trainees and the determination of appropriate training. In many instances this involved vocational counseling and testing. The second process is the needs based payments to trainees. The final step is follow-up and job placement following training.

The Division has administered and contracted for all three aspects of the program with most of the State's Prime Sponsors. With a few sponsors, the contract merely covers the selection and referral process or payment of allowances.

During FY 1984, contracts to conduct Skill Training Programs were signed with three service delivery areas. The contracts provided for training some 583 individuals at a cost of $487,000.00 including administrative costs and client services.

ON THE JOB TRAINING

The JTPA On-The-Job Training Program is a cost reimbursable program for employers in both the public and private sectors of the economy. The employer in each instance enters into a contractual agreement with the Division of Employment Security to provide employment and on-the-job training in specific occupations and pay wages as designated in the subcontract. As a result of the subcontract, the Division of Employment Security agrees to reimburse the subcontractor on a monthly basis for a portion of the cost incurred in recruiting, training and supportive services, which are over and above those normally provided by the employer. Trainees are certified as eligible for the program by local offices of the Division of Employment Security.

JOB CORPS

Job Corps, celebrating its 20th anniversary this year still remains the nations' most successful employment training program offered to disadvantaged young people. Skill training, on the job training, GED Programs and various others serve an important role in the progress and success of Job Corps. Armed with such tools and more, the Job Corps network begins to mold a young, disadvantaged, insufficiently educated, under employed or unemployed individual into a self-supporting productive tax-paying citizen.

The nations first center opened on January 6, 1965 at Lantz, Maryland. The system has evolved to include 106 residential centers in the United States and Puerto Rico providing basic education, vocational training, counseling, health care and other services to thousands of economically disadvantaged, (16 through 21 years of age) youth. Missouri Job Service enrolls approximately 1500 Missouri youth in Job Corps each year. The job placement rate as evidenced by 90 and 180 day follow-up has remained high at 84.5 percent for those who completed training. National statistics reflect that the average corpsmember stays 9 months and approximately 72 percent are completers.

Job Corps offers a wide range of vocational training; for example, in health services - nurses aide to licensed practical nurse, EKG and Lab Technician; in building trades - union heavy equipment operator, carpentry, brick layer, cement finisher, painting and plastering; and others such as auto mechanics and welding. The list of business occupations include file clerk, stenographer, bookkeeper, cashier checker and the receptionist. A union taught program for railroad clerks is provided by the Brotherhood of Railroad and Airline Clerks (BRAC).

There are three residential centers in Missouri: The Mingo Job Corps Center near Puxico; the Excelsior Springs Job Corps Center at Excelsior Springs; and the St. Louis Job Corps Center in North St. Louis. In addition to these residential centers, there are three non-residential sites located in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph. All centers utilize an education program consisting of reading, mathematics, social studies and preparation for the general education development (GED) high school equivalency examinations. All enrollees receive instruction in general living skills, such as personal hygiene, grooming, getting along in the world of work and constructive use of leisure time.

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The Work Incentive (WIN) Program is an inter-agency program whose function is to provide employment and social services to enable recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) to move from welfare to work. The structure mandated to perform this function throughout the nation is a Department of Labor and Department of Health and Human Services partnership. In Missouri, WIN is administered jointly by the Division of Employment Security and the Division of Family Services.

A distinctive feature of the program is the provision of a combination of services designed to meet the needs of the individual and made available through the joint efforts of the two agencies. This very often includes coordination and cooperation with a multiple of other employment and social services agencies in the community.

All applicants for and receipitnets of AFDC are required under provisions of the 1967 Amendments of Title IV of the Social Security Act to register with WIN, unless legally exempt. These legal exemptions include residents of counties not covered by the program. However, eligible AFDC recipients residing outside of the mandatory counties and those living in mandatory counties who are legally exempt may volunteer.

The current level of funding allows the WIN Program to operate on a mandatory basis in two geographic areas of the State which include St. Louis City and the eight-county bootheel area of Cape Girardeau, Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Stoddard and Butler Counties. Forty percent of the State's AFDC population resides in these areas.

FEDERAL BONDING PROGRAM

The Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor provides fidelity bonding coverage to qualified job applicants who are unable to obtain coverage from regular commercial bonding companies, due to bad credit, police or prison records, which preclude their being covered.

The Division of Employment Security is designated as the sponsor and administrator of this program for the State of Missouri and the employer or job seeker may request bonding coverage by contacting any of the Job Service offices of the Division. Bonds may be written in multiples of $500; with an upper limit of $25,000 for exceptional cases where substantial losses will justify such high coverage. There is no cost to either the worker or the employer for this coverage for a period of up to 18 months.

APPRENTICESHIP INFORMATION CENTERS

The Apprenticeship Information Centers are located in Kansas City and St. Louis Metropolitan areas and should be regarded as the coordinating point for the major portion of the Employment Service Apprenticeship activities. These Centers render service to all segments of the population, but have as their main objective the service to minorities, veterans and females.

The AIC areas of jurisdiction are primarily the metropolitan area where the Center is located, but in addition each Center serves as a source of information for approximately half of the State of Missouri.

With the increased emphasis on Apprenticeship training for youth and particularly for minorities and female applicants, the role of the AIC is becoming more important.

During the current fiscal year, staff reductions and funding shortages have forced a sharp curtailment in the services these Centers are able to provide. A total of 1,269 new applications were received by the Centers and during this period, 1,069 were referred to apprenticeable openings.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Unemployment insurance (UI) programs provide partial protection for workers against loss of wages during periods of involuntary unemployment. The benefits paid to insured workers serve to support the economy of the state by helping maintain the level of consumer purchasing power.

Eligible claimants can qualify for up to 26 weeks of unemployment compensation under the regular benefit program. During periods of high unemployment, the Extended Benefits (EB) program provides up to 13 more weeks of entitlement for the long-term unemployed who have exhausted all regular program entitlement and meet EB eligibility requirements. The Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) program is a temporary benefit program which began September 12, 1982. FSC provides some additional entitlement for claimants who have exhausted all regular and EB entitlement. The length of FSC entitlement varies with the level of insured unemployment in the state.

Payments of benefits under the regular program are made from a Trust Fund supported by a tax on the payrolls of contributing employers and the reimbursement of benefit charges by certain governmental and nonprofit employers who reimburse in lieu of paying taxes. No part of the unemployment tax is deducted from the worker's wages. Benefit payments under the EB program are made, in part, from the Trust Fund. Employers who reimburse in lieu of taxes reimburse the fund for all EB charges. Federal funds reimburse the Trust Fund for half of the other EB payments. Benefits paid under FSC are totally federally funded. Missouri also administers federally funded benefits programs for unemployed federal workers (UCFE) and separated military personnel (UCX).

TAX FUNCTIONS

The function of the Contributions Section of the Division is to insure that all employers are properly reporting their workers' wages and paying the correct tax on those wages.

An account is maintained for each employer to which tax payments are credited and unemployment benefits paid to the employer's workers are charged. The employer's tax rate is based on the relationship of the account balance to the employer's average annual taxable payroll. A separate record kept of each worker's wages permits the prompt determination of benefit entitlement when a claim is filed.

During Fiscal Year 1984 the number of employers subject to the coverage provisions decreased 825, from 113,281 to 112,456. There were 17,288 employers not previously covered who became subject to the provisions of the law and 18,113 who terminated coverage. The number of wage items (employees) reported rose from 2,060,582 to 2,117,960, reflecting some growth in the labor force.

Seventy-nine Field Auditors work out of the Division's local offices. The Auditors are in daily contact with the employers and attorneys relative to investigations of employer liability and collection of unemployment insurance taxes. The Auditors also assist employers in complying with the tax provisions of the law and handle tax enforcement problems and inform employers of their rights and responsibilities.

During FY 1984 the auditors in the performance of their duties made 50,495 reported contacts with employers, accountants and attorneys. In addition to securing delinquent contribution and wage reports and collecting delinquent taxes, the Auditors performed 4,513 audits. The Auditors found overreported tax in the amount of $131,355, underreported tax in the amount of $702,819, overreported taxable wages in the amount of $4,829,964 and underreported taxable wages in the amount of $21,953,683. The auditors also found 10,460 workers covered under the law which employers failed to report.

BENEFITS

One of the prime objectives of the Division is the prompt payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants. The delivery of a benefit check to a claimant is the final step in a chain of events which begins with the filing of an initial claim for benefits in one of the Division's local offices. The issues involving eligibility of a claimant and whether a disqualification is to be assessed are investigated and originally determined in the local offices by specially trained staff.

Under the Interstate Benefit Payment Plan which is subscribed to by all states, a worker can file a claim for benefits against any state in any local office in the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. The state through which the claim is filed (the agent state accepting the claim) makes reports and supplies facts to the "liable" or paying state.

Missouri claimstakers accepted 36,329 initial claims for benefits against other states. Claimants filing from Missouri against other states claimed 263,650 weeks of benefits. Claims against Missouri, as liable state, numbered 26,942 initial claims and 195,409 weeks claimed.

Missouri subscribes to the Interstate Arrangement for Combining Wages. The plan permits the wages earned in a number of states to be combined under a single claim to enable an individual who has worked in more than one state to qualify for unemployment insurance.

Due to changes in the Law of the Missouri Department of Revenue, Chapter 143, RSMo, the Division of Employment Security entered into an agreement with the Department of Revenue for the interception of state income tax refund checks to individuals or employers who have outstanding debts with the Missouri Division of Employment Security.

The Benefits Section has intercepted $225,000 which has been applied towards the recouping of outstanding overpayments to claimants who claimed benefits fraudulently.

The Employer Contributions Section has intercepted $94,296.79 from employers who were delinquent in paying their contributions.

CONDITIONS

A person must have worked and earned certain qualifying wages to be entitled to any unemployment insurance benefits. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1983, there were 57,369 people who filed claims and were not entitled to benefits because they had not met this initial requirement.

In addition to having sufficient wage credits, there are other conditions in the Missouri Employment Security Law which a claimant must meet in order to qualify for benefits. The first pertains to the reason for the claimant's job separation or refusal of suitable work, and the second to eligibility during the claim period. Issues affecting eligibility can be raised by the claimant's former employers or through information secured from the claimant when the claim is filed. Before a disqualification or denial of benefits is imposed, a Division deputy is required to make an investigation, weighing all the facts involved in accordance with the requirements of the law. Determinations were made on 176,594 disputed claims filed under the Regular, EB and FSC benefit programs. The claimant was disqualified or denied benefits for one or more weeks in 133,083 of these cases.

Voluntarily leaving a job without good cause attributed to the work or the employer was the primary reason for denial. In voluntary quit cases, the claimant is required to earn wages equal to ten times the weekly benefit amount to remove the disqualification. The same penalty applies if a claimant refuses suitable work without good cause. Misconduct connected with the work was another major reason for denial. The penalty for individuals discharged for misconduct connected with work is denial for one to sixteen weeks, depending on the seriousness of the act. In cases of aggravated misconduct, all or part of the wage credits earned with the employer involved can be canceled.

Other issues for which a claimant may be denied benefits for one or more weeks are failure to actively seek work, unavailability for work because of health or other reasons, unemployment resulting from a labor dispute, and receipt of pensions. Many claimants were denied benefits or received reduced benefits because of earnings or other remuneration.

OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 was enacted August 13, 1981 as Public Law 97-35. This revision of the Social Security Act authorized the collection of Delinquent Child Support payments through the withholding of unemployment insurance benefits. The passage of House Bill 1521 authorized this procedure in Missouri. The law provides for deduction of unemployment insurance benefits on a voluntary plan or garnishment of unemployment insurance benefits. During the fiscal year, $562,624 was deducted from unemployment insurance benefits for delinquent payments of court-ordered child support.

BENEFIT PAYMENT CONTROL PROGRAM

The Division conducts a Benefit Payment Control Program to prevent and detect improper payments.

The primary means of detection is a quarterly crossmatch of employer wage reports with benefit payments. During Fiscal Year 1984, 15,828 cases of improper payment were detected, resulting in overpayments established in the amount of $3,479,769 for all benefit programs. During the same period, unemployment insurance benefits paid on all programs administered by the Division amounted to $220,424,867.* The percentage of overpayments to benefits paid was 1.6 percent.

Missouri also conducts a "border crossmatch" with the State of Kansas. Overpayments totalling $767,231.41 results from

this audit process.

Collection of overpayments has a high priority in the Benefit Payment Control Program. During the year, the Division recovered $2,374,396 of the benefits improperly paid. The Special Collections Units in Jefferson City, Kansas City and St. Louis collected cash restitution of $84,881.29. This unit is responsible for collection activity for those areas not served by the St. Louis or Kansas City units. Comparing collections with established overpayments shows the Division collected 68.2 percent of overpayments established.

*amount of checks issued, less cancelled checks.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

In addition to those federal programs previously discussed, Missouri also acts as an agent of the federal government in the administration of:

Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). This program provides benefits to those who are unemployed because of a major natural disaster. It is operative when a declaration has been made by the President that a major disaster has occurred.

Trade Adjustment (TA). Job search, relocation and allowances are payable to persons whose unemployment has been certified by the Secretary of Labor to have resulted from the adverse effects of imports or tariff rules and regulations. Allowance payments are available to otherwise eligible individuals after exhaustion of any unemployment benefits.

Work Incentive Allowances (WIN). These are incentive allowances paid to recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) who enroll in the WIN program. The goals of the program are to assist these individuals in securing permanent employment and reducing their dependency on public assistance.

APPEALS

The Missouri Employment Security Law provides for appeals from deputies' determinations concerning unemployment insurance benefits and employer liability. After an appeal is filed, a trial-type hearing is conducted by an Appeals Referee who then renders a written decision. The decision of the Appeals Referee is subject to review by the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission upon timely application by the aggrieved party.

During fiscal year 1984, the staff of 36 Appeals Referees and 47 support personnel dealt with 28,876 appeals. There were 27,124 unemployment insurance appeals involving individual claimants resolved by written decisions or orders, and 91 hearings were conducted which involved claimants who had filed claims against other states. In addition, 61 cases involving 1,320 claimants unemployed as a result of labor disputes and 341 appeals concerning employer tax liability were heard and decided.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Field Operations exercises line authority over the local office managers in the administration of the Employment Security Job Service and Unemployment Insurance programs throughout the State.

The Operations provide liaison between technical specialists, program supervisors, and local office managers, and through coordinating efforts, functions in securing proper emphasis and attention for each program and activity.

Due to budgetary reductions, it became necessary to close the following office locations on March 16, 1984: Ballwin, Jennings, Liberty, Mehlville, Warrensburg and Wentzville.

Dexter became a sub-office of Sikeston providing Employment Service activities only. Blue Springs became a sub-office of Independence providing Employment Service activities only, and Florissant became a sub-office of St. Ann providing Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance activities.

The Sedalia Local Office moved to temporary quarters for repairs and remodeling on July 1, 1984. The office returned to the renovated office at the old location in May, 1984.

An Employer Services Representative III position was established to coordinate the Employer Relations Program in the St. Louis area reporting directly to the Central Office District Manager.

MISSOURI LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(In Thousands)

	1983 Ann. Aver.	1982 Ann. Aver.	% Change 1981 to 1982
Civilian Labor Force	2,350	2,308	+1.8
Employed	2,118	2,095	+1.1
Unemployed	233	213	+9.4
Unemployment Rate	9.9%	9.2%	—

MISSOURI EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS
1983 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Industry Title	Employment	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1,917,000	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	399,500	354.71	39.9	8.89
DURABLE GOODS	220,700	394.13	40.8	9.66
Lumber & Wood Products	8,800	214.70	37.8	5.68
Furniture & Fixtures	8,600	288.23	41.0	7.03
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10,700	399.08	41.1	9.71
Primary Metal Industries	12,400	438.77	39.6	11.08
Fabricated Metal Products	27,400	388.68	41.0	9.48
Machinery exc. Electrical	29,800	381.91	39.7	9.62
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	44,200	358.43	40.5	8.85
Transportation Equipment	60,300	523.50	42.7	12.26
Instruments & Related Products	11,700	315.14	42.3	7.45
Misc. Mfg. Inds.	6,700	243.90	38.9	6.27
NONDURABLE GOODS	178,800	309.64	38.9	7.96
Food & Kindred Products	45,100	363.44	41.3	8.80
Textile & Apparel	25,100	185.85	35.4	5.25
Paper & Allied Products	12,600	352.31	41.4	8.51
Printing & Publishing	36,900	357.00	37.5	9.52
Chemicals & Allied Products	27,400	413.00	41.3	10.00
Leather & Leather Products	19,200	184.60	35.5	5.20
Other Nondurable Goods	12,500	293.38	40.3	7.28
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	1,517,500	NA	NA	NA
Mining	6,500	NA	NA	NA
Construction	74,900	NA	NA	NA
Transportation & Public Utilities	131,300	NA	NA	NA
Wholesale & Retail Trade	456,000	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	110,100	NA	NA	NA
Services	410,500	NA	NA	NA
Government	328,200	NA	NA	NA

Prepared by the Missouri Division of Employment Security in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates are based on monthly reports from cooperating establishments.

Data cover employees who worked or received pay for the payroll period which includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers or unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Payroll and hours data cover production and related workers in manufacturing.

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES
FISCAL YEAR 1984

LOCAL OFFICE	JOB OPENINGS NON AG.	NEW APP. TRANS.	NON AG. REFERRALS TRANS.	NON AG. PLACEMENTS TRANS.
STATEWIDE*	166,215	350,895	401,427	119,851
**Ballwin	1,406	1,213	2,227	407
Blue Springs	1,860	3,880	5,246	1,417
Branson	2,711	2,884	4,884	1,578
Cape Girardeau	3,642	6,920	9,185	3,130
Cape Girardeau WIN	9	321	40	18
Carthage	924	1,377	2,281	838
Caruthersville	1,032	2,744	2,192	920
Caruthersville WIN	5	473	119	48
Chillicothe	1,879	4,527	4,529	1,419
Clinton	985	3,232	2,630	890
Columbia	4,463	8,664	11,805	2,847
Crestwood	5,719	13,513	11,319	3,953
Crystal City	1,238	5,624	4,557	1,163
Dexter	1,225	2,438	2,160	1,105
Dexter WIN	0	72	0	0
Ferguson	1,338	6,872	6,083	1,216
Flat River	1,518	6,807	4,009	1,322
Florissant	1,977	4,529	4,967	1,089
Gladstone	10,301	13,024	25,246	7,760
Grandview	4,946	9,170	9,869	2,409
Hannibal	1,288	5,085	3,039	1,097
Independence	4,801	10,438	15,081	3,200
Jefferson City	4,291	8,084	8,918	3,137
**Jennings	382	1,269	1,483	321
Joplin	6,041	10,858	15,559	4,971
Kansas City	18,762	19,649	29,032	13,566
Kansas City South	3,750	10,308	14,093	2,975
Kennett	1,016	2,372	1,879	960
Kennett WIN	5	319	15	8
Kirksville	948	3,546	3,153	710
Lebanon	3,471	6,105	12,892	2,776
Lexington	981	2,291	3,904	876

LOCAL OFFICE	JOB OPENINGS NON AG.	NEW APP. TRANS.	NON AG. REFERRALS TRANS.	NON AG. PLACEMENTS TRANS.
**Liberty	328	1,129	813	350
Malden	742	1,817	1,947	634
Malden WIN	16	136	56	19
Marshall	2,167	3,551	6,093	2,236
Marshfield	661	1,314	1,275	637
Maryville	1,598	3,172	3,364	1,011
**Mehlville	433	1,412	1,660	401
Mexico	1,227	2,558	3,565	775
Moberly	1,989	3,215	6,294	1,688
Monett	1,649	3,632	3,226	1,574
Nevada	1,487	2,761	3,345	1,154
Poplar Bluff	1,961	7,097	5,091	1,583
Poplar Bluff WIN	23	504	69	28
Rolla	2,473	7,368	6,638	1,869
St. Ann	8,331	10,393	16,418	3,837
St. Charles	3,232	6,748	7,492	1,755
St. Joseph	4,432	8,220	11,935	2,980
St. Louis	10,035	13,926	13,177	6,307
St. Louis North	2,458	12,278	5,385	1,165
St. Louis South	2,482	9,978	7,391	1,386
St. Louis WIN (City)	63	6,073	2,451	1,048
Sedalia	2,657	4,660	6,011	2,145
Sikeston	1,534	5,447	5,007	1,247
Sikeston WIN	79	1,191	124	73
Springfield	9,500	19,491	23,389	6,084
Springfield (Commercial)	872	1,673	2,038	967
University City	2,694	5,087	6,197	1,493
**Warrensburg	397	1,229	1,698	244
Washington	1,797	7,567	8,269	1,746
**Wentzville	387	1,114	1,244	291
West Plains	1,556	5,323	2,881	1,229

* Local Office figures do not add up to Statewide totals due to exclusion of some JTPA and Non-E.S. reporting locations.

** These offices closed March 16, 1984.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS

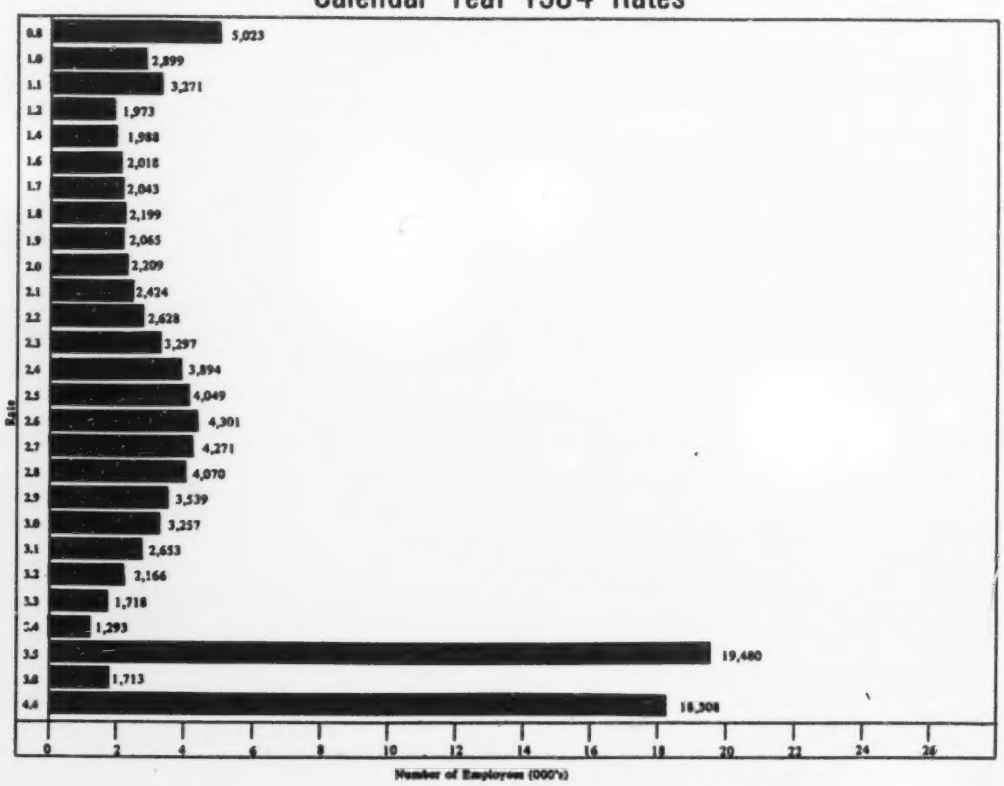
Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Number of Covered Workers	Covered Employers January 1 Each Year	Amount of Wages in Covered Employment		Average Weekly Wages Paid to Covered Workers	Average Contribution Rate	Total Contributions Collected 2/	Interest Earned on Reserve Fund	U.I. Fund Balance at June 30th	Net Unemployment Insurance Payments 3/	Number of Weeks for Which Unemployment Insurance was Paid	Average Weekly Benefit Amount for Total Unemployment	Average Duration of Benefit Claims in Weeks
			Total	Taxable									
1938	537,677	9,001	$ 341,362,000	$ 341,362,000	$24.42	2.70	$24,352,801	$ 48,558	$24,401,359	4/	4/	4/	4/
1939	556,125	11,008	730,430,000	730,430,000	25.26	2.70	19,170,605	688,103	41,594,728	$2,665,339	325,308	$ 8.48	1/
1940	539,379	12,018	708,673,000	708,673,000	25.27	2.70	19,605,934	1,132,914	55,669,580	6,663,997	793,811	8.99	1/
1945	731,943	12,689	1,529,417,000	1,368,202,000	40.18	2.11	27,306,293	2,512,849	152,883,305	953,094	71,453	14.47	7.6
1950	762,570	16,880	2,220,225,000	1,805,488,000	55.99	1.29	23,326,625	3,998,342	185,376,937	25,214,622	1,535,947	17.14	11.2
1955	845,748	19,308	3,260,077,000	2,311,065,000	74.13	.75	16,237,338	4,902,265	202,242,090	32,573,400	1,615,715	21.43	12.4
1960	961,430	35,279	4,473,172,000	2,758,522,000	89.47	1.06	30,018,531	5,658,630	200,613,205	36,919,618	1,403,773	28.17	10.4
1965	1,026,723	37,701	5,697,383,836	3,185,021,131	106.71	1.36	43,246,467	7,363,458	223,937,139	33,915,676	1,081,469	33.63	10.6
1970	1,201,616	40,693	8,489,252,254	3,928,391,795	135.86	0.95	37,369,445	12,766,660	271,210,684	57,120,100	1,291,999	47.51	9.0
1971	1,175,921	41,754	8,854,753,699	3,698,840,662	144.81	1.05	38,983,509	13,606,641	239,863,498	83,583,445	1,784,726	49.23	12.5
1972	1,263,638	42,223	9,877,469,615	4,838,926,539	150.32	1.04	47,868,211	11,625,518	221,250,581	75,630,589	1,597,342	49.88	12.7
Extended benefits paid from January 1, 1972 to April 1, 1972							2,430,498			4,862,580	100,926	48.76	6.6
1973	1,414,286	79,327	11,319,959,216	5,504,356,000	153.92	1.09	64,813,510	11,024,477	224,609,998	72,460,998	1,433,000	53.15	12.2
1974	1,460,144	83,027	12,351,420,864	5,739,993,048	162.67	1.49	78,234,035	12,410,568	234,214,223	81,500,146	1,549,067	55.02	11.1
1975	1,428,292	84,250	13,015,136,478	5,585,158,481	175.24	1.58	94,755,962	14,091,176	157,525,649	177,862,312	3,052,909	61.19	12.9
Extended benefits paid from February 1, 1975 to June 30, 1975							7,010,599			14,814,059	257,337	56.05	7.2
1976	1,442,023	85,578	14,094,084,739	5,949,048,981	187.96	2.42	129,111,497	7,165,528	83,149,627	184,945,823	2,679,521	72.44	14.7
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1976							28,692,373			55,460,449	816,250	69.37	9.0
1977	1,497,019	86,208	15,687,256,437	6,392,732,774	201.52	2.63	175,960,071	3,753,137	98,396,706	147,662,549	2,187,515	73.61	12.4
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1977							15,827,439			32,408,796	480,469	69.49	8.5
1978	1,686,914	109,884	18,893,899,220	7,919,741,518	215.39	2.47	188,264,549	7,958,148	151,157,822	136,137,360	1,854,061	74.87	11.2
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1978							5,971,654			11,808,126	170,802	70.99	8.2
1979	1,870,019	108,432	22,353,943,294	9,196,605,277	229.88	2.32	225,502,535	11,377,366	254,810,516	132,966,550	1,808,995	76.51	10.4
1980	1,878,866	114,165	24,305,719,307	9,321,569,210	248.78	1.32	168,296,152	19,898,747	222,989,363	219,322,074	2,664,078	83.39	11.8
Extended benefits paid beginning June 1, 1980							2,300,000			3,227,325	43,778	79.08	2.5
1981	1,844,589	112,187	26,098,397,852	9,238,465,005	272.09	1.39	124,576,952	15,286,863	40,742,147	289,248,002	3,131,154	90.93	14.0
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1981							30,642,000			63,796,647	763,251	87.51	9.1
1982	1,818,001	113,092	27,848,705,227	9,537,664,173	294.58	2.43	215,463,208	2,905,301	(40,480,610)	288,796,451	3,058,741	92.61	13.2
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1982							7,370,000			17,997,359	204,645	89.81	6.1
1983	1,795,214	113,971	29,005,406,392	9,805,041,909	310.71	2.77	289,260,296	0	(64,647,365)	313,477,568	3,202,729	93.93	14.4
Extended benefits paid during fiscal year 1983							170,000			653,037	1,145	88.89	2.8
1984	1,855,000 5/	113,564	30,800,000,000 5/	10,400,000,000 5/	328.00 5/	2.75 5/	302,969,549	0	40,559,265	196,908,648	2,030,120	92.16	12.9

1/ Data not available
2/ Includes receipts from reimbursable accounts after January 1972, reimbursements from other states and combined wage claims reimbursements from the federal government with respect to the payments of extended benefits. Adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contributions checks.
3/ Includes disbursements to claimants of reimbursable accounts after January 1972 and disbursements to other states. Both state and federal shares of extended benefits are listed.
4/ Benefits first became payable in January 1939.
5/ Estimated from January 1 through June 30.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND
Fiscal Year 1984

Beginning Balance on Hand, July 1, 1983	**$(64,647,364.80)**
RECEIPTS	
Federal Supplemental Compensation Account	$ 25,280,000.00
Federal Employees Compensation Account	4,295,000.00
Net Contributions Collected	290,468,902.91
Interest Credit by U.S. Treasury	0.00
Reed Bill Reimbursements	0.00
Reimbursable - State & Other Local Governments	5,259,223.70
Reimbursable - State Hospital & Higher Education	1,518,340.34
Reimbursable - Nonprofit Organization	2,895,621.77
Regular Extended MA Portion	170,000.00
CWC Reimbursements	2,827,459.44
TOTAL RECEIPTS	**$332,714,548.16**
DISBURSEMENTS	
Federal Supplemental Compensation Account	$ 25,938,205.00
Federal Employees Compensation Account	4,366,685.68
Net Benefits Paid to Claimants	178,301,961.22
Reed Bill Disbursements	0.00
Reimbursable - State & Other Local Governments	5,293,471.68
Reimbursable - State Hospital & Higher Education	1,518,250.09
Reimbursable - Nonprofit Organization	2,859,870.76
Net Regular Extended Benefits - State Portion	144,087.80
Net Regular Extended Benefits - MA Portion	150,291.13
CWC Disbursements	8,935,095.04
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	**$227,507,918.40**
BALANCE ON HAND, June 30, 1984	**$ 40,559,264.96**
CASH BALANCE, June 30, 1984	
Clearing Account, Central Trust Bank Jefferson City, Missouri	21,719.86
Trust Fund Account, U.S. Treasury	$ 42,298,323.13
Benefit Payment Account Central Trust Bank Jefferson City, Missouri	$ (1,760,778.03)
	$ 40,559,264.96

EMPLOYERS BY CONTRIBUTION RATE 1/
Calendar Year 1984 Rates



EXPERIENCE RATING

CONTRIBUTION RATES WERE COMPUTED FOR 108,749 EMPLOYERS

68,753 were assigned rates below the normal rate of 3.5%.
19,480 were assigned the normal rate of 3.5%.
1,713 were assigned the new construction employer rate of 3.8%.
18,803 were assigned rates of 4.4% (employers eligible for calculated rates and having deficit account balances.)

1/ All contribution rates were increased by 0.5% effective April 1, 1981 and by an additional 0.3% effective April 1, 1982 except for zero-rated small firms. These rate increases are included in the graph.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
ALL PROGRAMS FISCAL YEAR 1984

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	NET EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS*	INITIAL CLAIMS**	WEEKS CLAIMED	WEEKS PAID	AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS*** STATE UI	FED	TOTAL
STATEWIDE	$280,619,213	534,120	3,359,772	2,272,858	$188,118,120	$31,115,515	$219,233,635
Adair	1,055,360	2,676	16,575	11,672	867,750	150,589	1,018,339
Andrew	181,638	1,074	6,088	4,597	368,047	51,894	419,941
Atchison	356,071	683	4,683	3,644	344,943	9,877	354,820
Audrain	1,274,302	2,611	12,689	9,661	698,320	117,003	815,323
Barry	1,260,627	3,400	13,528	8,284	608,253	79,224	687,477
Barton	451,318	936	3,667	2,307	173,337	19,116	192,453
Bates	363,054	1,389	8,185	5,147	408,138	51,913	460,051
Benton	299,260	1,414	8,306	5,753	410,523	79,782	490,305
Bollinger	214,683	3,409	13,282	10,579	728,855	99,440	828,295
Boone	4,427,164	5,249	34,542	24,746	2,064,289	203,521	2,267,810
Buchanan	5,072,196	10,814	60,077	44,047	3,309,183	508,924	3,818,107
Butler	1,820,179	5,612	34,297	25,563	1,719,720	423,059	2,142,779
Caldwell	169,170	760	3,978	2,878	222,593	27,656	250,249
Callaway	2,24+,634	3,264	21,071	16,329	1,325,926	224,281	1,550,207
Camden	1,325,337	2,690	23,751	12,435	991,959	84,340	1,076,299
Cape Girardeau	3,439,000	6,940	33,307	24,831	1,842,428	261,956	2,104,384
Carroll	377,756	1,144	6,134	4,412	308,442	47,992	356,434
Carter	147,708	985	6,523	4,762	346,080	87,596	433,676
Cass	1,093,136	4,076	22,418	14,301	1,154,707	164,390	1,319,097
Cedar	376,333	1,331	7,951	5,613	382,020	60,125	442,145
Chariton	273,130	899	5,318	4,236	346,776	32,660	379,436
Christian	595,137	2,073	11,328	7,892	631,131	74,200	705,331
Clark	120,779	216	1,987	1,383	92,420	19,589	112,009
Clay	7,982,951	11,662	62,260	41,408	3,553,753	350,892	3,904,64[illegible]
Clinton	330,056	1,295	6,561	4,653	378,416	45,966	424,38[illegible]
Cole	2,950,242	4,985	30,269	23,621	1,949,823	195,566	2,145,389
Cooper	582,549	1,492	6,584	4,807	405,012	34,592	439,604
Crawford	489,173	3,065	14,374	11,009	785,823	113,205	899,028
Dade	152,517	682	3,136	1,900	156,343	18,121	174,464
Dallas	167,710	1,260	7,194	4,658	352,897	49,114	402,011
Daviess	138,091	857	5,081	3,965	298,298	46,301	344,599
DeKalb	157,855	565	2,943	2,204	174,047	22,001	196,048
Dent	400,791	3,674	17,317	13,938	849,720	197,420	1,047,140
Douglas	361,468	2,350	8,955	6,173	454,421	58,189	512,610
Dunklin	1,298,967	5,559	29,679	21,271	1,293,374	415,073	1,708,447
Franklin	3,400,624	12,006	55,258	42,248	3,279,986	404,734	3,684,720
Gasconade	668,637	1,938	8,048	5,984	467,112	41,282	508,394
Gentry	222,707	555	4,292	3,486	266,455	39,946	306,401
Greene	12,243,041	17,055	94,474	65,566	5,148,716	651,451	5,800,167
Grundy	501,306	1,497	7,805	6,248	438,735	69,990	508,725
Harrison	242,791	730	5,104	3,865	303,953	40,770	344,723
Henry	816,012	2,757	14,124	10,342	735,715	81,882	817,597
Hickory	57,875	520	3,922	2,682	202,157	35,053	237,210
Holt	193,829	415	2,794	2,177	186,463	14,003	200,466
Howard	223,344	829	4,053	2,968	234,770	21,129	255,899
Howell	1,469,586	5,736	24,801	16,602	1,178,544	169,485	1,348,029
Iron	711,336	2,356	12,754	9,976	750,611	129,566	880,177
Jackson	46,795,617	59,471	361,245	239,582	18,438,019	3,484,910	21,922,929
Jasper	5,400,169	10,098	55,440	38,004	2,921,806	387,586	3,309,392
Jefferson	3,242,811	18,442	100,434	77,055	6,124,047	927,384	7,051,431
Johnson	909,158	2,989	14,640	10,059	695,607	150,782	846,389
Knox	99,872	570	2,587	2,010	143,945	22,525	166,470
Laclede	1,467,091	5,096	18,098	12,263	867,464	102,368	969,832
Lafayette	760,264	2,728	14,021	10,545	800,973	126,151	927,124
Lawrence	857,881	3,036	17,425	11,875	945,731	117,282	1,063,013
Lewis	251,905	630	5,151	4,218	301,693	64,632	366,325
Lincoln	601,639	3,195	15,692	12,291	961,451	117,639	1,079,090
Linn	668,257	2,076	15,415	12,777	795,342	185,508	980,850

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	NET EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS*	INITIAL CLAIMS**	WEEKS CLAIMED	WEEKS PAID	AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS*** STATE UI	FED	TOTAL
Livingston	670,341	2,033	10,712	8,654	604,738	90,990	695,728
McDonald	526,906	1,363	7,553	4,397	346,771	44,837	391,608
Macon	508,061	1,424	8,372	6,311	492,092	60,475	552,567
Madison	390,931	2,349	9,714	7,309	525,780	86,722	612,502
Maries	133,054	1,291	4,976	3,839	285,988	47,129	333,117
Marion	1,247,832	3,206	18,559	14,814	1,097,104	168,233	1,265,337
Mercer	69,163	264	2,162	1,458	101,926	14,550	116,476
Miller	966,929	3,036	18,694	14,724	1,090,620	133,386	1,224,006
Mississippi	614,699	2,870	14,454	10,735	702,106	132,175	834,281
Moniteau	468,990	2,046	10,472	8,607	718,956	60,697	779,662
Monroe	309,253	583	3,497	2,579	208,263	28,162	236,425
Montgomery	376,305	1,013	5,834	4,590	362,168	37,426	399,594
Morgan	456,096	1,994	10,948	8,238	616,769	73,606	690,375
New Madrid	1,157,507	2,587	17,164	12,754	866,133	189,589	1,055,722
Newton	1,559,546	3,831	20,061	13,164	1,034,769	135,243	1,170,012
Nodaway	647,289	1,073	7,482	5,654	473,591	37,215	510,806
Oregon	185,275	1,328	7,174	4,110	300,924	46,112	347,036
Osage	263,151	1,073	5,382	4,527	372,050	43,554	415,604
Ozark	153,130	964	5,880	2,954	206,250	30,717	236,967
Pemiscot	727,042	3,479	17,751	12,800	795,828	228,718	1,024,546
Perry	715,592	2,719	10,089	7,391	528,723	66,154	594,877
Pettis	1,916,008	4,951	24,280	18,084	1,315,067	195,481	1,510,548
Phelps	1,085,594	3,526	20,003	15,450	1,093,879	221,578	1,315,457
Pike	649,483	2,311	12,890	10,340	781,860	97,373	879,233
Platte	2,286,313	2,785	16,679	10,557	910,478	86,330	996,808
Polk	512,495	1,552	9,411	6,675	514,156	65,907	580,063
Pulaski	831,910	3,854	18,582	12,786	708,737	352,096	1,060,833
Putnam	128,503	448	2,950	2,407	169,576	31,978	201,554
Ralls	215,778	978	5,153	4,315	347,746	46,614	394,360
Randolph	1,206,725	2,359	15,337	11,490	914,840	99,476	1,014,316
Ray	341,164	2,284	9,738	7,272	639,253	35,821	675,074
Reynolds	269,656	1,176	9,920	8,245	605,111	170,239	775,350
Ripley	241,336	1,315	9,153	5,695	345,161	130,211	475,372
St. Charles	6,383,201	14,394	78,073	58,184	4,895,642	525,890	5,421,532
St. Clair	146,619	753	4,292	2,874	209,635	33,351	242,986
Ste. Genevieve	639,123	2,627	10,208	7,727	570,110	84,970	655,080
St. Francois	1,702,012	7,151	40,634	31,833	2,336,630	441,451	2,778,081
St. Louis City	41,517,641	51,972	376,285	290,040	20,032,212	5,067,178	25,099,390
St. Louis Co.	69,040,599	68,854	446,620	335,991	26,260,812	4,415,054	30,675,866
Saline	1,217,577	2,549	12,630	9,190	689,908	86,626	776,534
Schuyler	59,569	449	3,267	2,318	162,103	35,631	197,734
Scotland	128,796	397	2,450	2,001	145,784	17,114	162,898
Scott	1,651,439	5,886	31,038	23,214	1,667,910	327,663	1,995,573
Shannon	214,329	2,388	12,359	9,813	613,449	199,421	812,870
Shelby	181,236	367	2,535	2,067	165,692	17,642	183,334
Stoddard	1,406,923	6,361	29,894	22,670	1,636,178	278,259	1,914,437
Stone	723,720	2,539	16,327	12,511	926,695	96,380	1,023,075
Sullivan	217,199	457	3,562	2,914	212,103	33,413	245,516
Taney	1,063,436	3,577	24,573	18,775	1,411,891	124,094	1,535,985
Texas	886,177	5,827	22,928	16,938	1,177,640	165,910	1,343,550
Vernon	665,775	1,502	8,822	5,690	454,244	40,816	495,060
Warren	635,021	1,923	9,681	7,324	605,272	52,369	657,641
Washington	468,865	3,628	18,385	14,778	1,002,761	286,677	1,289,438
Wayne	348,614	2,706	13,386	10,179	668,053	153,284	821,337
Webster	552,056	2,734	12,827	9,380	708,376	83,017	791,393
Worth	36,126	202	1,746	1,478	113,126	19,756	132,882
Wright	681,556	3,990	15,484	11,442	824,106	83,218	907,324
NEC	4,463,453		261,059		17,048,553	1,922,026	18,970,579
Out-of-State		17,006	118,066	93,100	7,314,751	1,423,886	8,738,637

* Contributions due on calendar 1983 taxable payrolls; includes voluntary contributions made to improve employer's experience ratio.
** Excludes transitional claims (an initial claim to establish a new benefit year filed by a claimant whose current benefit year expires during a spell of unemployment)
*** Benefits paid under the Regular, EB, FSC, federal employee, postal employee and military personnel benefit programs by source of funds.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS

All Programs By Fund